

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE DIFFERENCE

## Discount's Recanati is only hold-out

### Mizrahi Bank chief quits, stays on board

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Aharon Meir yesterday notified the board of directors of Bank Mizrahi of his decision to resign as general manager, as suggested by the Bejski Commission report on the bank's "regulation." But, he did not stand down from the board itself, and the board failed to decide on his successor.

Following the resignation of Meir, and the announcement over the weekend that Ephraim Reimer was to resign as president and chairman of Ampal, the Bank Hapoalim investment subsidiary, the sole banker whose resignation was urged by the commission and who has yet to comply is Raphael Recanati of Bank Discount.

Recanati has gone abroad, and there seems little likelihood that he will submit his resignation within the 30-day period suggested by the commission, which ends tomorrow. Speculation in financial circles is that neither Recanati nor the board of Bank Discount will move to comply with the Bejski recommendations. They will prefer to force the government to decide what to do about the future of Recanati personally and the bank as a whole.

In a radio interview yesterday, Justice Minister Moda'i sought to distinguish between implementing the Bejski recommendations in publicly-owned banks, such as Hapoalim, Leumi and Mizrahi, and Bank Discount, which is owned by the Recanati family. This may indicate that the government will not act firmly against a refusal by Discount

to follow the other banks involved in the "regulation" scandal.

Meir's resignation was widely anticipated. Reports have suggested that the National Religious Party, which is the ultimate owner of the United Mizrahi Bank, may make him head of the party's economic section, thus allowing Meir to retain influence over the bank while still formally complying with the Bejski commission's recommendations.

In view of his failure to resign from the board — as clearly anticipated by the commission, it would seem that this scenario is not yet going to be realized.

Meir came to the meeting with a long and detailed statement which was immediately released to the press. An English translation was also available, apparently to ensure that the foreign press understood the message Meir wanted to put across. This was repeated in radio and TV interviews in the course of the evening.

Meir claimed that the commission had overlooked the mitigating factors that it had itself mentioned and heard regarding Bank Mizrahi's behaviour during the years of "regulation" of the bank shares. That Mizrahi had been the last bank to join the price-fixing scheme, that it had done so reluctantly, and that it had consistently sought to end the "regulation" were all ignored or glossed over in the report's final analysis, Meir claimed.

Furthermore, the fact that the commission had judged Meir and his colleagues so harshly was something

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Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti (left) is greeted by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on his arrival at Ben-Gurion airport last night. (Andre Brummann)

## Italian FM arrives

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived here last night for a two-day visit, during which his hosts hope to discuss terrorism, bilateral issues and Israel's relations with the EEC.

In a brief address at Ben-Gurion Airport, Andreotti, who is the first Western leader to come here following the Tokyo summit, said he intended to discuss ways to promote peace in the area. At the Tokyo summit, world leaders decided on measures against terrorism.

Israel has been critical of Italy's soft stance on terror, which Andreotti was known to support.

Before taking off on Tuesday afternoon, Andreotti, who was received at the airport by Foreign

Minister Shamir, is due to meet President Herzog, Prime Minister Peres, Defence Minister Rabin, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Abba Eban, as well as Shamir.

Bundestag president Dr. Philipp Jenninger also arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was received by Hillel. Jenninger, who came with his wife and his four Bundestag deputies, met Peres last night. During his stay, he will also meet with Herzog, and Shamir, and will hold working talks with Hillel.

'Andreotti' is Italian for controversy — Page 4

## Weizman defended by Peres

Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Peres yesterday made a major effort to defend Minister-without-Portfolio Weizman against a barrage of criticism from Likud ministers over his meetings last week with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Washington.

But a source in the prime minister's office said last night that Peres had asked Weizman to coordinate his political meetings with the Israeli embassy in Washington, and that Weizman had done so, though in a half-hearted manner, apparently, to Peres's regret.

The row broke out as anticipated, at yesterday's cabinet session, when Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i asked the prime minister whether Weizman had a special status which authorized him to handle foreign relations.

Peres replied that there was nothing out of the ordinary in a minister's role.

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## Waldheim sent PoWs to Gestapo — 'Newsweek'

A World War II document has been found signed by former UN secretary general Kurt Waldheim in which he recommended that seven British and three Greek prisoners be handed over to the Gestapo, Newsweek magazine reported.

The document is dated April 1944. The men were captured by a German patrol, Waldheim, says the magazine, insisted that they be interrogated by the Gestapo. The men have not been seen since.

Newsweek was quoting secret documents of the UN Commission for War Crimes. The UN document also says that there is ample evidence for bringing Waldheim to trial.

(See earlier story — Page 2)

## Meguid hopes talks on Taba would be 'last'

CAIRO (AFP). — Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said yesterday that he hoped the latest round of Israeli-Egyptian talks on Taba, due to start today in Herzliya, would be the "last."

Meguid made the comment after a meeting with Israel's Ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sasson.

## Syria, Israel agree: Tension has eased

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel yesterday endorsed the view of Syrian President Hafez Assad that tension between Israel and Syria had appreciably decreased in recent days. But Israeli leaders rejected Assad's disclaimers that he encouraged terrorism.

Assad expressed his views in a lengthy interview with The Washington Post yesterday. Both Prime Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin responded by saying that they did not foresee war with Damascus.

Speaking from Tel Aviv in an interview with the American CBS network, Peres said most of the tension had been caused by rhetoric and not by military moves.

"We have declared very clearly that Israel does not intend to attack Syria and that we don't believe that Syria is ready or able to do it right away," Peres said.

Tensions mounted last week after Israeli reports, confirmed by the U.S., said the Syrians had moved south of the 1982 cease-fire line in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and had built tank and artillery fortifications.

But Peres said he saw no immediate threat. "I do not believe that Syria is going to attack Israel tomorrow morning... I do not see an immediate danger of war between us and Syria. We do not intend either to retaliate or to make war."

He said he was pleased to learn of Assad's comments in a similar vein in The Washington Post. "I'm glad that President Assad made public, at least felt that he had to go public and announce his own, so to speak, contribution, to de-escalate the situation," Peres said.

In the interview, Assad said the tensions between his country and Israel appeared to be lessening.

Rabin said at the weekly cabinet session that Syrian Army engineering units were still digging emplacements in the area evacuated by the IDF.

Replying to a question by Industry Minister Sharon, Rabin stressed that he was referring to the same locality where construction work had originally been detected.

Rabin was annoyed when Justice

Minister Moda'i complained that the cabinet had to devote time at two successive sessions to statements by ministers about the threat of war with Syria.

When Peres suggested the matter be left to the inner cabinet, Moda'i snorted: "What inner cabinet? When did it last meet? And when it does meet, it discusses facts accomplished anyway."

Rabin retorted: "I don't need to consult you before I say what I think, and it's my right and duty to speak. I haven't consulted you in the past and I won't in the future."

In an interview from Tel Aviv with ABC TV, Rabin said: "Syria knows that its force is not a military match for Israel. Syria will go it alone."

But, Rabin added, Syria might not be deterred by Israel's military might.

"I don't believe that Syria can trust any Arab country to support it once they initiate war against Israel. Therefore, logically, Syria should not dare to think in those terms. But unfortunately logic is not a dominant factor in deciding events in the region."

Assad said in his interview that Syria did not plan to get more deeply involved in Lebanon, where his government has an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 troops.

Assad also said the U.S. government was well aware that Syria had

(Continued on back page)

## Pineapple problems

Post Mideast Staff  
Egypt has failed in an attempt to export pineapples grown from plants imported from Israel. The Egyptian opposition paper al-Wafd has reported.

The paper said that the fruit, sold locally as Wali Pineapples — named for the Egyptian Agricultural Minister Youssef Wali, are grown in Dahab on the Sinai coast.

Wali, who decided to import the plants from Israel, planned to export the produce to the U.S. and Western Europe, the paper said. But his plan failed because the export market had been flooded with produce from Israel, it said.

## Widower suing hospital — wife died after childbirth

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A father of three children whose 26-year-old wife died of septicaemia three days after giving birth at Tel Aviv's Assuta Hospital is today to file suit in the District Court for criminal negligence for "many millions of dollars."

Health Ministry Director General Prof. Dan Michaeli, after receiving a report on the death a year

ago from a three-member committee of medical professionals, recently decided that there was "some suspicion" of negligence involved in the woman's death.

The ministry's legal adviser is now preparing a complaint against the doctors involved. The physicians, who have not been named, must respond within a month of the complaint's being filed.

If the health minister accepts the

doctors' explanations, the charges will be dropped. If not, he may set up a judicial committee comprising representatives of the ministry, the attorney-general and the medical association, which sits like a district court. The minister may, on the basis of their recommendations, impose a fine, cancel the doctors' licences or take no action. According to a senior ministry official, there have been "many" such inquiries in the past, in which action has been taken against doctors.

Lily Stenge, who came on aliya in 1981 with her husband and two children, gave birth to a third child in March of last year. Three days later, she died as the result of a staphylococcus infection of the reproductive organs. It was not diagnosed in time in Assuta, and she died after being transferred to Ichilov Hospital.

(Continued on back page)

## English Channel ports guarded after ferry bomb tip-off

LONDON (Reuters). — Four West European countries increased security at their seaports yesterday after a police tip-off of a plot to blow up and sink a passenger ferry in the English Channel.

Armed police moved into Dover, south-east England, the world's busiest passenger port, and thousands of cars being driven onto ferries were stopped and checked for explosives. Similar precautions were taken at other south-east England

ports. Belgian port authorities said they were on high alert. Police at Ostend and Zeebrugge checked passengers and cars, letting nobody leave the ferries after checking in.

The Belgian news agency said police had searched Ostend for a white Volvo car, but police would neither confirm nor deny the report.

The alarm had been raised by British police on Friday night and had been passed to Belgium. France

and the Netherlands by Interpol, a British police spokesman said.

British police sources said intelligence reports had implicated Arab terrorists possibly linked to Libya's threat of reprisals against Britain for helping the U.S. air raid on Libya last month.

A spokesman for police in the Dover area said: "It is a very generalized warning that they may extend their terrorist activity to a cross-channel ferry or hovercraft."

The sources said it was not known if terrorists planned to take a bomb on board in a suitcase or in a car. A bomb on one of the larger ferries could be catastrophic, as they carry up to 1,300 people.

In the Netherlands, police said the alert was being acted on at the four Dutch ferry links with Britain. In Paris, the Interior Ministry said increased attention was being paid to security at France's seven Channel ports.

## How to stop inflation by raising food prices

Many people are concerned that last week's increases in the prices of basic foodstuffs and April's 3.3 per cent inflation rate portend a new period of price hikes.

In fact, by reducing fuel prices, preventing devaluation, and cutting the budget for subsidies, the government intends to prevent a new inflationary cycle in the long run.

Furthermore, these steps will make the economy more efficient and improve the balance of payments. The decision was to put more logic into the Israeli economy, which

has been patched together over a period of several years.

The Treasury has already announced that, after the latest wave of price rises, there will be only slight increases, if any, if the economy remains stable. The goal is to maintain stability.

At first glance the 32 per cent increase in the price of bread at the same time as the 12 per cent drop in the price of petrol is perplexing if not infuriating. How dare the government raise the price of such a basic commodity as bread, while it reduces the price of petrol, a luxury used primarily by the owners of private cars? Let's take a look at why the government, headed by Labour's Shimon Peres, is doing such a seemingly "absurd" thing.

The public is looking at the relative change in prices — not the absolute price of the product. Actually, even after the price changes, the

government is still paying 30 agorot for every shekel the consumer spends on a standard loaf and 30 agorot on every shekel spent on white bread.

At the same time, the government is earning, through taxes and other levies, NIS 1.20 for every shekel spent on petrol. Economists believe that the closer the consumer price comes to the real price, the less waste there will be. Efficiency will increase and the balance of payments will improve. In fact, with tax 120 per cent and bread subsidized 30 to 50 per cent, the market still has price distortions.

To see the effect of price distortions, just glance at the recent comptroller's report. To encourage poultry consumption, frozen chickens are subsidized. In 1984 that subsidy was 85 per cent.

The final goal is to reduce the subsidy for public transport to 30 per cent. At its height in 1983-84, the subsidy was 150 per cent; today it is 35-50 per cent.

Fuel accounts for only 14 per cent of Egged's costs. So the drop in fuel prices has had little effect. Lowering the price of diesel fuel 6 per cent decreases total costs less than 1 per cent. The bulk of Egged's expenses is salaries — 41 per cent.

Peres, in any case, believes that subsidizing public transport is essentially subsidizing Egged members. Cutting the subsidy will reduce the number of travellers, particularly on inter-city routes, while forcing

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EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S  
The New York Times  
WEEKLY REVIEW  
INSIDE TODAY

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	18.56	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	13	10	16	Clear
BRUSSELS	13	10	16	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	13	10	16	Clear
CHICAGO	13	10	16	Clear
COPENHAGEN	13	10	16	Clear
FRANKFURT	13	10	16	Clear
GENEVA	13	10	16	Clear
Helsinki	13	10	16	Clear
HONG KONG	13	10	16	Clear
Johannesburg	13	10	16	Clear
LONDON	13	10	16	Clear
MADRID	13	10	16	Clear
MONTREAL	13	10	16	Clear
NEW YORK	13	10	16	Clear
OSLO	13	10	16	Clear
PARIS	13	10	16	Clear
SAO PAULO	13	10	16	Clear
STOCKHOLM	13	10	16	Clear
TOKYO	13	10	16	Clear
TORONTO	13	10	16	Clear
VIENNA	13	10	16	Clear
ZURICH	13	10	16	Clear

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	57	14-25	26
Golan	31	12-28	28
Nahariya	17	16-25	25
Safed	17	11-26	26
Hafia Port	38	14-30	30
Tiberias	38	13-28	28
Nazareth	41	10-26	26
Afula	46	11-27	27
Shomron	46	11-27	27
Tel Aviv	62	14-24	24
B-Q Airport	86	14-25	25
Jericho	21	17-24	24
Gaza	73	17-22	24
Beersheva	45	10-27	28
Eilat	16	20-32	34

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Shaare Zedek Medical Centre in Jerusalem warmly welcomes its International Board of Governors and observers to its third annual meeting, May 19-May 21, U.S.A. - Hal Beretz, Chairman, BG, Anita Beretz, Charles Bendheim, Yale Garber, Bernie Gimbel, Diane Gimbel, Mady Joel, Manfred Joel, Bernard Levmore, Shelly Lindell, Walter Lowenthal, Dr. George Manstein, Dr. Marial Manstein, Dr. Jack Matloff, Martin Monkash, Miriam Olson, Sidney Olson, Vice-Chairman, BG, Hilda Richards, Ann Schapiro, Marion Talansky, Morris Talansky, Les Weinbach, Norway - Arthur Berg, Marie Berg, Venezuela - Henny Breuer, Margarita Rosner, Israel - Dr. Ellyahu Eliat, Melach Leman, David Martin, Claire Pfeiffer, Switzerland - Esther Elefant, Australia - Joseph Feiglin, Canada - Eric Feldbloom, Moses Salzberg, Vera Salzberg, Sol Zuckerman, U.K. - Stephen Home, Margaret Rothem, Bernard Zimmer, Margretha Zimmer, Denmark - Werner Karlstein, Hans Erik Matre, Svendage Ryborg, Mette Kristine Ryborg, Aase Weber, Per Weber, Sweden - Naima Thankus.

## ARRIVALS

Dr. Jack Penn from South Africa to receive an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University, and Mrs. Penn.

Mr. Archie Sherman from England to receive an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University, and Mrs. Sherman.

## Yehuda Hellman, at 65

By WALTER RUBY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
NEW YORK. - Yehuda Hellman, longtime executive vice-chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, collapsed and died of a heart attack on Saturday in St. Louis.  
Hellman, who was 65, was in the middle of an address to the board of trustees of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations when the massive coronary attack occurred.  
Hellman was born in Riga, Latvia, and came to Palestine as a young man. During World War II he attended the American University in Beirut, from which he received a degree in 1945. Hellman was once briefly jailed in Lebanon on suspicion of being a Zionist spy.  
Hellman came to the U.S. in 1946 to cover the UN for Jewish publications. He was appointed by the late Nahum Goldmann as executive officer of the newly formed Presidents Conference in 1959, and held that job for the rest of his life, serving under 13 chairmen.

## Hadassah Samuel, at 89

Hadassah Samuel, whose many public positions included the chairmanship of World Wizo and membership of the Zionist General Council, has died in Jerusalem, aged 89. She is to be buried at the capital's Har Hamenuhot cemetery today.  
Widow of Viscount Edwin Samuel, son of Britain's first high commissioner in Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel. Hadassah Samuel was born in Jaffa in 1897, and had been active in social aid organizations since World War I. She leaves two sons, Dan and David, a professor at the Weizmann Institute. (Itm)

## Hoopsters win again

By DON GOULD  
Post Basketball Reporter  
Israel's national basketball team won its third straight game in Division B of the European championship competition by defeating Poland 98-93 yesterday in Belgium. The victory pushed Israel to the top of the standings, with just two games left in the first round, and assured its elevation to the winners' division later this week.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# Police 'bait' hooked Ramat Aviv's 'athletic rapist'

By YORAM GAZIT  
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - The slim, small woman entered the dark Ramat Aviv schoolyard and was grabbed from behind. As she was lifted off her feet, she screamed - and her attacker was immediately surrounded by police waiting in ambush.

The woman was a plainclothes police officer acting as "bait" in a carefully planned operation to catch the man dubbed the "athletic rapist," who had attacked several

schoolgirls in the schoolyard during the previous few months.

The story was revealed yesterday at the Tel Aviv District Court, where the suspect was charged with rape, attempted rape, sodomy and carrying out a series of indecent acts on teenage girls in Ramat Aviv.

The 26-year-old defendant, a resident of a suburb north of Tel Aviv, was arrested on April 16 after allegedly trying to rape the police-woman.

It was alleged that the man, who used to live in Ramat Aviv, had

found his victims by answering advertisements posted on notice boards and tree trunks by teenagers seeking work.

Speaking in a high voice, the man had called them and made appointments to meet them at night in the yard of the Alliance high school, of which he himself is a graduate.

The tall, athletically built man disguised himself in a mask and gloves and would then jump on his victims from behind, and, after sexually assaulting or raping them, fled by car.

Policewoman Yael Hadad set the phony trap by placing two signed ads on a notice board in Ramat Aviv's commercial centre, seeking work as a tutor and babysitter.

The defendant allegedly called "Limor" twice, as usual imitating a woman's voice, and the two arranged to meet in the schoolyard.

Another plainclothes police-woman, Iris Epstein, arrived and entered the schoolyard. The defendant allegedly jumped on her from behind, lifted her and began drag-

ging her toward a dark spot.

He was arrested following a violent struggle involving six detectives who fought hard to subdue him.

The defendant is also charged with the rape of a 40-year-old woman, with committing sodomy on a 15-year-old girl and with committing other indecent acts on five teenage girls.

He will be brought to Tel Aviv district court today when the prosecution will file for an extension of his remand until the end of the case.

## Israel Singer responds to Wiesenthal's remarks over the Waldheim affair

# WJC head: Quiet response to anti-Semitism doesn't work

By WALTER RUBY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. - Israel Singer, general secretary of the World Jewish Congress, yesterday responded to charges by Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal that the WJC campaign against former UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim was fanning anti-Semitism in Austria.

He said "We refuse to accept the philosophy that anti-Semitism should be swept under the rug. Instead, it must be unmasked. The

Jewish world has learned from bitter experience that the *sha-sha* (quiet) response to anti-Semitism just doesn't work."

In newspaper interviews in the past few days, Wiesenthal has accused Singer of making "threats" against Austrians should they elect Waldheim as their president on June 8. He said that the WJC had undone years of patient work in reconciling young Austrians and Jews.

In an interview with *The Jeru-*

salem Post, Singer said he would not speculate as to why Wiesenthal had reacted so negatively to the WJC campaign to expose Waldheim's activities during the Nazi period.

Asked whether the WJC campaign had not fuelled anti-Semitism in Austria, he replied: "Anti-Semites create anti-Semitism, and not the World Jewish Congress."

Singer was asked if he and WJC Executive Director Elan Steinberg had not interfered in Austrian

domestic affairs by saying to the Austrian magazine *Profil* "it should be clear to the Austrian population that should Waldheim be elected, the next years will be no sweet time for the Austrians."

"The only thing I regret is that our remarks were not put in context," he said.

"I would stand by that interview today, tomorrow, and forever," Steinberg said.

Noting that Wiesenthal had ex-

pressed disbelief in Waldheim's protestations that he knew nothing about the killing of the Salonika Jews, Singer said: "One thing we have succeeded in accomplishing is to smoke Wiesenthal out against Waldheim. Wiesenthal is not defending Waldheim. Where his view is different to ours is on the question of whether or not to go after anti-Semitism." Singer reiterated: "I am not interfering in the Austrian election. The Austrians have a free choice."

## Mordechai Hod to take over at IAI

Post Defence Reporter

Former Air Force commander, Aluf (res.) Mordechai Hod is to be appointed chairman of the board of Israel Aircraft Industries, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

He will take over from another former IAF head, Aluf (res.) David Ivri, who has been named director-general of the Defence Ministry.

Hod's appointment will be officially announced in a few days once his nomination to the IAI board has been formally approved by Defence Minister Rabin, whose ministry controls IAI, the country's largest industrial enterprise. IAI accounted for \$1 billion in sales last year.

Hod was number four on Ezer Weizman's Yahad Party Knesset list but didn't make it to the legislature since the party only won three seats. When Weizman aligned his party with Labour in the national unity government, one of the commitments he extracted from Premier Peres was that Hod would be appointed IAI chairman.

Hod, a former managing director of El Al, is an agent and consultant for Northrop, the U.S. aerospace company. In anticipation of his appointment to IAI, Hod is to divest himself of his connections with Northrop and of other business interests.



This monument to soldiers of South African origins who fell defending Israel is to be dedicated today opposite the South African Forest, near the Golan junction, in the presence of government and IDF representatives and the families and friends of the fallen. The monument was designed by sculptor David Fine of Kibbutz Ma'ayan Beruch.

## Split likely between Likud and Liberals in Histadrut

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. - After months of disension, the Herut and Liberal wings of the Likud's Histadrut caucus are heading for a formal split. The executive of the Herut faction is next week scheduled to debate a resolution that it cut its ties with the Liberal Workers Union.

The crisis came into the open yesterday when Ze'ev Shalish, deputy head of the Herut faction, accused the Liberals of disloyalty during a meeting of the Histadrut executive.

Shalish was referring to a letter written by Liberal leader Zvi Renner to Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar in which Renner acknowledged that the Liberals no longer adhered to the long-standing Likud demand for separation be-

tween the Histadrut's industrial and trade union activities.

Renner told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that he had no intention of going back on his statement. Another leading Liberal held out the possibility of the Liberals joining the Labour-led coalition in the Histadrut if Herut did cut ties.

Relations between the two Likud factions have deteriorated sharply over recent months against the background of the national Herut party's failure to ratify the unity agreement with the Liberals and the establishment of the new Liberal Centre Party by Liberal renegades.

Renner, in whose hands most of the Liberal Party's economic interests are gathered, has conducted a mild flirtation with the founders of the new party.

## Peres to address Knesset today

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
and ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Reporters

Prime Minister Peres is to make a political statement in the Knesset this afternoon when it convenes for the first time after its Pessach recess.

Peres is expected to devote a good part of his speech to the tension with Syria and to the problem of terrorism. His speech will be followed by a debate.

Tomorrow the Knesset is to hear a Communist no-confidence motion, based on Israel's planned cooperation with the U.S. "Star Wars" programme.

The Knesset is reserving Wednesday for the second and third readings of the bill against racist incitement and the bill banning unauthorized contacts with PLO leaders. But this is not yet final.

## Eban says Knesset c'tee will study report on IDF

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee is to study a report criticizing the condition of the IDF, the committee's chairman Abba Eban told Israel TV last night.

But, he added, he saw nothing new in the report, drafted by Aluf Mishne Emmanuel Wald. The report said the IDF had lost its defence capability, and that its defence posture had been weakened. Wald left the army complaining that the general staff had ignored the report.

Eban said last night that both the general staff and Wald would be asked to participate in the committee's discussions of the report, and that he could not support claims "that the chief of general staff or any of his people have ever tried to blur issues or evade the report's conclusions."

## Scottish volunteer held over sexual assault

BEERSHEBA (Itim). - A volunteer from Scotland, staying at the Zohar Centre, near Moshav Sde Nitzan, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of committing an indecent act while trying to rape a young Australian woman a week ago.

The woman told police she was dragged off the road by a man who pointed a sharp object at her neck when she was on her way to the volunteers' accommodations at the Zohar Centre last Sunday. Her attacker, she said, had committed an indecent act while trying to rape her, and had then left her by the side of the road. She told police he had a British accent.

The suspect, who has reportedly admitted to having been in the vicinity at the time of the attack has denied any involvement.



A homeless young victim of last year's riots stands in front of a banner. "We want houses."

## Jordan arrests 17 Communists

By RON JOURARD

Jordanian authorities have arrested 17 members of the clandestine Communist Party in Amman. Radio Monte Carlo reported yesterday, citing well-informed sources in the capital.

Jordanian Information Minister Mohammed al-Khatib announced that "several people were arrested to protect national security," the radio said. That formulation is often used about Communists, an Israeli expert told *The Jerusalem Post*.

He said that the arrests were probably linked to the riots at Yarmuk University in northern Jordan last week, in which three students were killed and 18 policemen injured. "The Jordanian authorities are looking for those who incited the trouble," the expert said.

The Communist Party, though officially banned in Jordan, operates almost openly.

## Roads to be closed

Due to an ongoing celebration, the following roads in the Negev will be closed:

The "Mitzpe Ramat" road, from Mitzpe Ramat to the Mitzpe Ramat junction, from 5 p.m. today to 5 a.m. tomorrow.

The "Mitzpe Ramat" road, from Mitzpe Ramat to the Mitzpe Ramat junction (just north of Sde Boker), from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. today.

The "Mitzpe Ramat" road, from the Mitzpe Ramat junction to the Mitzpe Ramat junction, from 10 p.m. today to 5 a.m. tomorrow.

The road from the Har Harit junction to the Mitzpe Ramat road, from 10 p.m. today to 5 a.m. tomorrow.

## Cabinet allocates funds to help infertile couples

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cabinet yesterday approved in principle the allocation of millions of dollars to help 6,000 infertile Israeli couples to have children.

The proposal, which had run into difficulties when Yitzhak Moda'i was finance minister, was welcomed by his successor, Moshe Nissim. A formal vote was not taken. In a few days, a detailed budgetary proposal will go to the Treasury.

The proposal was initiated by Health Minister Mordechai Gur, following last week's cabinet discussion of Jewish demographic problems in

Israel and in the Diaspora, outlined by demography expert Prof. Roberto Bacchi.

The Health Ministry estimates that 6,000 couples are waiting for treatment - either artificial insemination, hormone treatments or test-tube fertilization, as well as treatment for male infertility problems. Each treatment costs over \$2,500.

The initial budget is expected to be \$3 million, but the ministry hopes for an eventual \$18 to \$20m. to care for all those waiting on the list.

It is estimated that an additional 20,000 couples, who have fertility problems, have not yet sought help, despite their presumed desire for a child.

The ministry is also looking into the possibility of allowing fertility treatment for single women, but this would involve a battle with the religious authorities and the Knesset would have to change regulations regarding this category of patients.

The Histadrut Kupat Holim Clalit pays for some fertility treatments for its members, but because of the expense, the number of couples treated has been severely limited.

The ministry recently allowed some more hospitals to join those already performing fertility treatments. The Hakira government hospital in Tel Aviv, which received approval 10 months ago, has already produced five test-tube babies.

## Capitulation to Orthodox slammed at Liberal Centre convention

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Israel's newest political party, the Liberal Centre, made its debut last night in an overflowing crowd at the Habimah Theatre here. Party Secretary-General Yosef "Tommy" Lapid set the tone with three emphatic "noes" - to chauvinism, socialism and clericalism - and a resounding yes to liberalism.

In a short opening address, Prime Minister Peres expressed the belief that the new party's political moderation and its support of electoral reform would make a positive contribution to the political scene. He wished the Liberal Centre luck, stressing that his wish was intended "objectively, not electorally."

The main programmatic speech of the evening was delivered by Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulzin, the party's chairman, who made a stinging attack on the "capitulation" of both the Labour Party and the Likud to Orthodox coercion. The programme outlined by Dulzin tied the party's flag firmly to the masts of territorial compromise, individual freedoms and *laissez faire* liberalism.

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo "Chich" Lahat, who will lead the party's Knesset list, took pains to correct the super-dove image he has developed in recent media interviews. "I believe in peace as a goal, but I don't believe in giving up territories just for the sake of it," he said. "Negotiations - yes; dialogue - yes; concessions - yes; time - no."

Lahat's call for the establishment of a large centre bloc received positive responses from Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, the leader of Shinui, and Independent Liberals leader MK Yitzhak Artzi. However, Minister without Portfolio Yigal Hurvitz of Ometz Ruti, another prospective partner, failed to greet the convention as planned.

**התכנית**  
מכון טכנולוגי לישראל

The Technion - Israel Institute of Technology  
To mark one year since the passing of

**Eng. ALEXANDER (Sasha) GOLDBERG** ז"ל  
former President of the Technion

a memorial service will be held on Thursday, May 22, 1986, at 5:30 p.m. at Caesarea Cemetery (Sdot Yarm).

A bus will leave the Senate Building parking lot, Technion City, at 4:30 p.m. and will stop at Merkaz Ahuza and Merkaz Hacarmei.

The World Wizo Executive mourns the passing of

**HADASSAH SAMUEL**

a valiant leader  
Chairman of the World Wizo Executive 1931-1951  
and expresses its sympathy to her sons and their families.

Members of the Neurobiology Department of the Weizmann Institute of Science

share in the sorrow of  
**Prof. David Samuel**  
on the passing of his mother

**HADASSAH SAMUEL**

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**EDNA MARGOLIS**

Aviva and Jonathan Halpern  
Tamar Shild  
Adina and Carmi Margolis  
and grandchildren of the Halpern, Shild and Margolis families

To Avrom Zaritsky  
Our deepest sympathy on the passing of your

**FATHER**

Your colleagues from  
NBC News - Main Street  
in New York



# 14 to receive President's Volunteer Awards today

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A green grocer who anonymously leaves crates of food at the doors of the poor, a Tel Aviv woman who promotes good manners and tolerance, a Jerusalemite who set up 13 workshops that employ the elderly handicapped, and a professor who developed new training methods for soldiers are among those who will today receive the President's Volunteer Awards.

The 14 winners, recommended by those who knew of their good works, have been selected from among nearly 400 nominees by an advisory committee of academics, public figures, journalists and heads of voluntary organizations. The annual ceremony will be held in Jerusalem's Binyanei HaUma at 4 p.m.

The following are the winners:  
Yona Bar-Adon of Tel Aviv, one of the first volunteers in the Yotam Bar-Adon organization, has dedicated herself for years to promoting tolerance, mutual respect and good manners among Israelis. She has produced guidebooks teaching values and civility, and her programs have become part of the school curriculum.  
Neli Werzeman of Haifa, a chemical engineer who has devoted her life to immigrant absorption since her retirement in 1973. She has recruited and trained hundreds of volunteers to help her, and has established absorption committees in towns and settlements around the country. Known as the "mother of the olive" in the north, she continues to visit absorption centers regularly despite her advanced age.  
Miriam Mandel, known to all in Jerusalem, left work as a teacher 23 years ago to devote herself to the elderly. She founded Lifeline for the Old, in Jerusalem's Rehov Shimon Vitsael, and turned tumbledown buildings into craft workshops for the

elderly. Hundreds of old people visit these centers every day, receiving dental care, shoe repairs, eyeglasses and clean laundry in addition to working - for pay - at handicrafts, book-binding and sewing.

Lea Maritz, of Tel Aviv, established Yed Le'Haflama, a voluntary organization that gives psychological support to women who have had mastectomies following cancer of the breast. The idea, transplanted from the U.S., has been widely adopted here, and has reached every hospital surgical department. Women are now advised on all aspects of the disease, the danger and benefits of various treatments, and given post-treatment counseling.

Ranna Milgrom, of Jerusalem, has for 12 years tutored weak pupils, among both new immigrants and those from disadvantaged families. Milgrom developed an intensive tutoring program that operates in the Israel Goldstein Youth Village and focuses on restoring the pupils' self confidence. Over 300 pupils take part in a program she organized at Beit Elisheva. She has helped thousands of youngsters stay at school, and has pushed them towards graduation.

Shalom Asad, of Haifa, who owns a fruit and vegetable stand, has been delivering produce anonymously to those who need it for 10 years now. He also helps widows, orphans and the elderly who need advice and support.  
Prof. Kfir Ben-Zur, a senior lecturer at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, developed important new ways of training soldiers, and programs for advancing research and developing new weapons. One of the programs, Talpiot, trains gifted youth for research and development in defense; its graduates are widely sought in the defense establishment.

Shimon and Rosen Sharvit, of Holon, own a barber-shop and have been giving haircuts to the elderly and to handicapped children free of charge. For the past three years, the four have closed their shop to replace customers for two days every week, and have gone to give haircuts at various institutions.  
Dr. Zvi Rabinovich, one of the founders of the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem, has extended his violin teaching to youngsters who have learning problems and motor difficulties. He began working with such children 20 years ago, and developed a system that has been recognized by other music

professionals. Fifty youngsters study the violin with him every week; his personality and technique lead them to greater concentration and self-discipline.

Omar Asad, of East Jerusalem, started his volunteer work three years ago when visiting Hadassah Hospital to care for his sick father. Since then he has visited the hospital seven days a week, in all weathers, feeding patients, washing them and cheering them up, no matter what their race or religion, treating all with equal concern.

Golan Masal of Kiryat Sava, 14 years old, is handicapped, but has not let that stop him from helping others. Three years ago he decided to help severely handicapped youngsters who use their problems as an excuse. He adopted a 10-year-old boy confined to a wheelchair and has continued to help him cope with mood changes and feelings of failure.

Avi Spertus and Eran Shiff, high-school pupils at the new Oz school in Petah Tikva, organized their classmates to help children who have difficulties in their studies. Spertus first thought of the idea at the age of 11, and turned the basement of his house into a special classroom, painting and furnishing it himself. He purchased equipment and textbooks out of his pocket-money and took in pupils younger than himself. Eran joined him two years ago in teaching. Their teachers refer to their pupils who need their special help.

Ya'akov Rabinovich of Netivot, 17, has devoted the past two years to volunteering in his development town, making sure not to neglect his widowed mother at the same time. He is a counselor in neighborhood youth clubs, a Magen David Adom volunteer, an aide to the elderly, and a volunteer in the Civil Guard. He is known as a "born leader" among Netivot youth. Ya'akov Shiff of Jaffa, who comes from a traditional Arab family, "decided" at the age of 15 to leave his house and help weak pupils. He learned of two handicapped brothers, one of whom was confined to a wheelchair, and visited them regularly, becoming like a sister to them, strengthening their self-confidence and making them feel worthwhile. She persuaded one to go to school, thus changing his life. Gradually, she received recognition from village elders for her volunteering and is now a source of pride.



Howard (left) and Giora Lipschitz set their sights on the gold. (Bellon)

## Father and son aim for the bull's-eye together

By CYNTHIA BELLON  
For The Jerusalem Post

To the layman it's a bull's-eye, to the archer it's a gold, but either way, the Lipschitz family are on target.

Father and son Howard and Giora Lipschitz of Jerusalem are two of three archers selected by the Israel Archery Association for the national team participating in international tournaments currently being staged in Switzerland.

And in a cable received on May 6 from Milan, International Archery Association (FITA) President Francesco Gneschi-Ruscone said: "Father and son being members of the same national team and competing together in the same events must certainly be a very rare if not unique occurrence."

Asked if his father's presence during the contest will bother him, national Junior champion Giora answered: "No, of course not!" "It's something I've always dreamt about," says senior national champion Howard of their joint selection. "I won't let him walk away with it," he adds. "I'll make him work, but eventually his age will win out, and he'll beat me. And then I'll know the bow is in good hands."

Howard, 42, and Giora, 16, qualified for the international tournaments at the "Lior" national championships last month. Howard made the top score, and Giora finished third in the national ratings. Second place was taken by Ilan Nakash, 20, of Tel Aviv, the third member of the team.

Together with team captain Amikam Cohen, the three bowmen left four days ago for Switzerland. They are to compete in the Geneva "Golden Helmet" tournament and then to go on to Basel for the second contest. The contests are a prelude to the European championships in Turkey.

Archery returned to Israel 18 years ago, and Howard Lipschitz, an immigrant from South Africa, is responsible for its present high standard. At the time, he was the only archer in the country with a successful record.

Working together with Gershon Huberman, the founding father of modern archery in Israel, Lipschitz coached an Israeli archery team for the "Wheelchair Olympics" in 1968.

Current chairman of the Israel Archery Association is Yehuda Yakubovitz, 49, who learned archery from Lipschitz.

At Hapoel's Archery Club in Givatayim last week, Yakubovitz talked about archery as he watched the contest.

"Archery is all up there," says Yakubovitz, touching his head.

"It's all psychology, not power. It isn't in the muscles. The brain has to be in control. When your brain isn't clear, your muscles are affected, and that's when you make mistakes."

For Israeli archers the biggest problems are funding and outside competition. "Other countries have competitions between their archers," says Yakubovitz. "Here, we can't afford that. Here, you compete against a minimum score."

In a system, unique to Israel and hard on its archers, a set seasonal minimum score has to be reached twice before an archer is even considered for international contests. This season it's 1,230 points.

Howard, draws. You feel the long, slow pull as he increases the tension. But Howard's face isn't at all tense. Then the arrow is loosed.

Yakubovitz gives a nod of approval. "Howard is steady," he says.

"Howard can control his brain." The control has been inherited by both of Howard's sons, Giora and 12-year-old Ilan, who placed a very respectable second in the children's section at the "Lior". Howard Lipschitz has won the Israel championship so often that when asked just how many times, he has to check it with his sons. He is recognized as being Fita's elite of international archers. He was selected for the 1980 Olympics, but could not take part because of the U.S. boycott.

Before the 1984 games he twice achieved the minimum score and also qualified for the 1985 world championships, but because of lack of funds and other problems, he didn't go to either.

## Foreign affairs and defence committee - I

### Where party bickering and security issues clash

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

After the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee met last week for an IDF intelligence briefing about the security situation between Israel and Syria - and concluded that the media were to blame for inflating the problem out of all proportion - unnamed committee members were quoted as charging that the body was not functioning properly, and that its chairman, Abba Eban (Alignment), was at fault.

This was yet another reflection of the committee's two contrasting roles. For, while it is the official parliamentary forum for receiving top-level, privileged reports and assessments from the political and security authorities, it also serves as another arena for the parties' ideological gladiators.

Even under a national unity coalition, where the Alignment and the Likud are essentially running the country together, their parliamentary factions use the committee as one more place to keep their personal squabble healthy alive.

Although committee members sign an undertaking to keep all proceedings secret, the media manage to report them, sometimes in detail. Considerable material becomes available when the prime minister and the foreign minister brief the committee. This is also the case if a lesser degree, when the defence ministers brief it.

The media also reports in detail when MKs from rival factions clash over the political and ideological implications of a briefing. In such cases, the material spews out in such quantities that not all can be printed or broadcast.

Bearing in mind that committee proceedings are therefore an open

book from time to time, and the recurrent criticism that the committee does not do its job, the question arises as to how far that body is an effective monitor and a valuable consultant in the three constitutional spheres which are assigned to it - namely foreign policy, armed forces and state security.

The effectiveness of each and every Knesset committee is continually called into question. Their meagre powers and their watchdog capability are a matter of constant public (and parliamentary) dissatisfaction.

No less than the committees, the effectiveness of the Knesset as a whole, vis-à-vis the government and the civil service, is also doubted.

Such questioning reflects the assumption that Israel's founding fathers conceived power as essentially flowing downwards from a narrow apex to a broad base. Perhaps they did not see power as thrusting upwards from the broad base of the electorate, through parliament, to the narrow governmental apex.

Borrowing today's technological jargon, the founding fathers saw the Knesset as an interface making election results compatible with the cabinet's coalition structure once every four years, but which also had to be kept busy, even usefully busy, from one election to the next.

When the government, as today, is a coalition, the opposition is in effect, and the room for parliamentary initiatives is all the more limited.

Meanwhile, factions within the national unity coalition are able to feel embarrassed about criticizing government actions when they realize that they are merely criticizing themselves.

Nevertheless, today's wall-to-wall coalition is a more unhappy creature than its precursor, after the Six Day War of 1967. Hence coalition factions do criticize their own government today, and they do so more than then, especially on economic and social issues.

Just as the government may be tempted to take the Knesset for granted, it may also be tempted to take the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee for granted with respect to the crucial issues which that committee covers.

But in holding the government to account, the Knesset - its committees and its MKs - has never had the tools to do the job. The government has not supplied them. The Knesset and its members have not demanded them.

The Knesset has had no problem in recent years, finding funds for party financing throughout the year, and for campaign financing at election times. But no real thought has ever been given to paying for the manpower and resources that would permit the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, like the others, to play a serious watchdog-cum-counselor role.

A comparison with the U.S. legislature, however far-fetched, should be drawn. Where the Knesset has one Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, each of the two houses in Washington has three separate committees (and numerous sub-committees) for foreign affairs, defence, and intelligence respectively. Each of these six committees has a team of aides serving the majority and another team serving the minority. Each senator has, in addition, a staff of between 20-40 employees and each representative a staff of

in public.

The situation rapidly deteriorated when a member of the secular group pulled out a pistol and began shooting at the religious extremists. Security forces arrested eight of those involved.

## Gaza extremists battle over Ramadan

During the month-long fast, pious Moslems refrain from food, drink and smoking during daylight hours. Yesterday's row broke out when

members of a religious extremist group, al-Mujami al-Muslemi, a branch of the Moslem Brotherhood, threw stones at a member of a rival nationalist group who was smoking

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## Pilots' briefings for the birds

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
HAIFA. - Air Force pilots are receiving special briefings as part of a battle to save flocks of endangered birds nesting in wadis and canyons.

The pilots are being shown video films of rare birds of prey and their nesting area and asked to avoid the sites, or to fly higher when passing over them, during the present nesting season.

The Air Force agreed to help the Nature Protection Society's campaign to save the birds after being told that low-flying aircraft frighten them into leaving their nests.

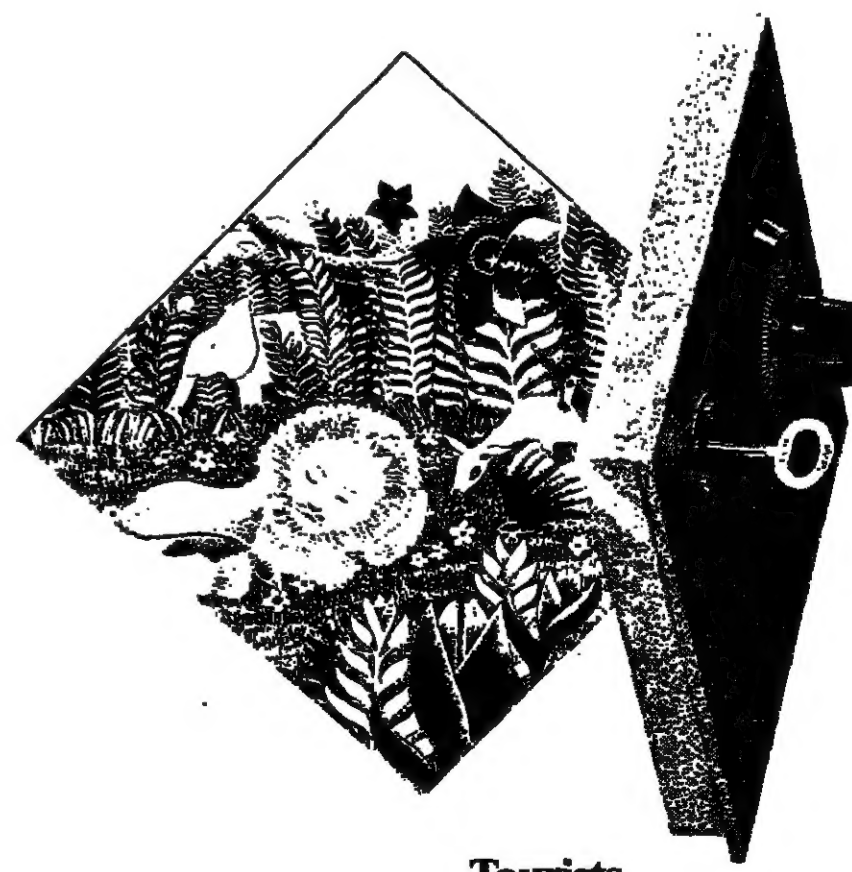
"The passage of low-flying aircraft scares them and they make off, leaving their eggs and just-hatched young unprotected. Their absence can be critical and may lead to the decimation of the population of birds of prey," said a society spokesman.

The frightened birds are, in turn, themselves a danger to the aircraft.

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## FOREIGN NEWS

### Stiff Tamil defence slows army drive

COLOMBO (Reuters). - Sri Lankan troops ran into stiff resistance from Tamil separatists yesterday when they tried to restore government control over the northern Jaffna peninsula, heart of the guerrilla movement, for the first time in a year.

A Defence Ministry statement said 17 guerrillas and troops had been killed so far in 36 hours of fighting as columns of troops attempted to open roads into Jaffna, Sri Lanka's fourth largest city with a population of 850,000, from three directions. The Jaffna region is over-

whelmingly Tamil, and the heart of the separatist movement. It said operation "change round of troops" initially expected to last about 72 hours, might have to be revised because of heavy fighting involving helicopters, machineguns, rockets, mortars and armoured personnel carriers.

In an indication that casualties might increase, the statement said that despite efforts to keep residents safe "it is possible that a few civilians may have been injured during engagements between the forces and the terrorists."

Other residents reported explosions and constant machinegun fire in the region.

The operation was launched two weeks after separatist bombs on an Air Lanka plane and the country's main telegraph office killed 31 people and wounded 200 in the worst attacks on the capital, Colombo.

It also coincided with a split in the guerrilla movement. About 200 rebels were killed in a power struggle which left the largest group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil, in control of the insurgency.

### First ever China-Taiwan talks stymied

HONGKONG (Reuters). - China and Taiwan yesterday ended a second day of talks here unable to agree on the return of a Taiwanese cargo jet and crew now on the Chinese mainland.

Zhang Ruyun, an official of China's national carrier, Cacc, told reporters the two sides, meeting face to face for the first time since 1949, agreed to resume talks again today.

"There was no compromise," he said. "We want China Airlines to send a team to Guangzhou (Canton) to receive the plane and two crewmen."

Taiwan's chief delegate, Chung Tsan-jung, told reporters the Chinese had agreed to allow the Taiwanese in Hongkong to telephone the Boeing's two crewmen who wish to return.

Officials of Cacc and Taiwan's

China Airlines began talks Saturday on a Taiwanese Boeing 747 jet that diverted to Canton on a flight from Bangkok to Hongkong on May 3.

Pilot Wang Xijue said he defected to join his 82-year-old father who lives in Sichuan Province on the mainland, but the other two crew said they wished to return to Taiwan. China has said they are free to go.

Taiwan rejected China's request Saturday that it recover the plane and two crew in Canton because of security problems, which it did not specify. It asked to have them released in Hongkong or have a third party fetch them from China. It also suggested China free the crew and later discuss the plane, which would cost \$60 million to replace.

Roger Lee, head of China Airlines in Hongkong, refused to comment when pressed by reporters on

whether the security problems were a pretext for Taiwan to save face and refuse to send any representatives to the mainland.

The talks are the first between the two sides since the nationalist government fled the Chinese mainland to Taiwan in 1949 ahead of advancing Communist armies.

Taiwan has warned that China should not try to introduce political matters at the talks. Foreign minister Chu Fu-sung told reporters in Taipei yesterday the talks were purely a civil aviation affair.

However, political analysts see the talks as a major diplomatic victory for the mainland. Taiwan originally wanted the Hongkong airline, Cathay Pacific Airways, which arranged the talks, to act as a mediator so that direct talks could be avoided. (Reuters, AP)

### 'Andreotti' is Italian for controversy

By DAVID MODIGLIANI

Special to the Jerusalem Post  
ROME. - Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who arrived in Israel yesterday at the start of an official visit, embodies as much as any Italian the turbulence of his country's political life since the end of World War II. Hardly a crisis, scandal, plot or intrigue has surfaced in Italian politics over the past 40-odd years without Andreotti's detractors - and he has many - attempting to place him at the centre of controversy.

The 67-year-old Andreotti customarily hits back at his opponents with irony rather than all-out attack. "Power," as he once observed, "wears down those who have not got it." And that's certainly not his case, since his support is decisive for the leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

Andreotti also wields great influence via his weekly column in the Italian magazine *L'Europeo* where he issues warnings, responds to his adversaries and only rarely admits his mistakes.

One of those mistakes, his critics believe, is losing favour with the U.S. because of his "understanding" attitude toward Libya. Italy's top trading partner.

After being considered for a great many years the Italian leader closest to the U.S., Andreotti seems to have greatly alienated his American friends.

Observers said this was a good example of Andreotti mistaking the



Giulio Andreotti (AFP)

victims for the aggressors. He did not help matters when he recently compared the Libyan leader to the young Marshal Tito. Andreotti's admiration for Gaddafi even survived the incident last April when Libyans tried to hit the Italian island of Lampedusa with two Scud missiles.

Andreotti also took what appeared to many as an inexplicably soft line during the hijacking of the Achille Lauro liner, when he apparently favoured negotiations with the terrorists at any price. It was also his idea to seek aid from Msgr. Hilario Capucci, the former Greek Catholic Bishop of Jerusalem convicted in Israel of smuggling arms for the PLO.

The Italian Jewish community in the last few years has also had occasion to be annoyed with Andreotti. When the PLO headquarters near Tunis were bombed, Andreotti was the Italian cabinet member most critical of Israel, going so far as to compare the Israeli action and the Fosse Ardeatine massacre by the Nazis during the occupation of Rome, where over 300 women, old people and children, many of whom were Jews, were slaughtered. The

response of the Roman Jews was vociferous, and the Chief Rabbi of Rome also registered his protest.

To some observers Andreotti is motivated by very solid reasons in his foreign policy. Others argue that the head of Italian diplomacy is convinced that Italy must play an active role in solving the Middle East crisis - and that failure to bring about a solution to the Palestinian question will spell trouble for Italy.

Yet Andreotti's critics say that practicality and expediency in Italian foreign policy must be viewed against some of the shabbier aspects of the country's behaviour in recent years. These include the Italian role in helping Gaddafi to organize his intelligence services, and the handing over to Gaddafi of anti-regime Libyans found in Italy.

In addition, when the former head of Italy's secret service, Gen. Ambrogio Viviani, charged last week that criminal Herbert Kappler return to freedom in West Germany (as reported in *The Jerusalem Post* on May 16), certain Italian circles immediately linked Andreotti to the affair.

Then there was the Interparliamentary Assembly of 1984, when Andreotti decided to vote for a resolution tabled by the Iraqis condemning Israel and drawing a parallel between racism and Zionism.

When voting on the resolution was made public, it was found that the Italian delegation was the only one from the West which had voted in favour.

The Italian foreign minister survived even that. It is such resilience that leads many to believe that this man, with the longest record of political service in the history of the Italian republic, will be around for a great many years to come.

### 14 Killed in seven separate U.S. air disasters

NEW YORK (AP). - Six small planes and a hot air balloon crashed in separate accidents around the U.S., killing at least 14 people, officials said.

The worst crash killed five men and one woman aboard a twin-engine Cessna 320 in a field near Van Nuys airport in California. There was no immediate word on the cause of the crash.

Earlier, one person died when a single-engine, French-built Trinidad TB20 went down while making a final approach at the same airport.

The hot air balloon struck a power line in Temecula, south-east of Los Angeles, severing the gondola, which fell about 20 metres to the ground, killing two occupants.

The causes were unknown for the four other crashes. Two people

were killed when a small plane crashed near Chino airport near Los Angeles.

A Cessna 172 crashed in Georgia, killing one person.

In New Jersey, a twin-engine plane hit a fence while taking off, killing at least one person.

In Oregon, a small plane crashed in the rugged Cascade mountains, killing at least one person.



Champion Sudanese runner Omar Khalifa carries an Olympic torch through the streets of Madrid yesterday as part of the Sport Aid programme to raise funds for starving Africans. (Reuters telephoto)

### Israel to join 'run' for hungry Africans

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. - Millions of people are expected to participate in 10-kilometre races held simultaneously in over 90 cities all over the world to raise money for starving Africans, a representative of the organizers said at a press conference here yesterday.

Sport Aid representative Nigel Shaw said races will be held in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on May 25 at 6 p.m. local time when Sudanese running star Omar Khalifa arrives at the UN headquarters in New York carrying a torch with a charcoal ember taken from a fire in one of the relief camps in Sudan and rekindled at the Acropolis in Athens.

Participants in Jerusalem will run from Sacher Park to the Knesset, to the Hebrew University campus at Givat Ram and back to the park. In Tel Aviv they will make five laps

around Yarkon Park.

Other runners will at the same time be jogging all over the world from Canberra, Australia, where the time will be 1 a.m., to Banjul, Gambia, to Port of Spain in Trinidad. Shaw said he expected runs also in Amman and Abu Dhabi.

The goal is to raise more than the \$100m. raised in a pop music concert last year.

The event begins Saturday when a British Airways jet flew Sudanese champion runner Omar Khalifa to Athens. Khalifa is running 10 kilometres in each of 11 other European cities, sometimes meeting heads of state.

He will then fly by a British Airways Concorde to New York. When he arrives at the UN headquarters, a rocket is to signal the start of the New York race, dubbed "The Race Against Time."

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

### Weinberger on European anti-terror tour

LISBON (Reuters). - Defence cooperation and ways of combating terrorism are expected to top the agenda when U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has talks with Portuguese leaders here today.

Weinberger arrived in Lisbon yesterday at the start of a four-nation tour for talks with U.S. allies in Western Europe in which West Europe's defences will also be prominent.

He leaves later for Austria on the next stage of his five-day trip, which will also take him to Belgium and Denmark. He is due to attend a meeting of Nato defence ministers in Brussels on Thursday.

### Pope and Catholic Church mark birthdays

VATICAN CITY (Reuters). - Pope John Paul marked his birthday and that of the Roman Catholic Church yesterday by announcing that he had written a new encyclical, the fifth of his pontificate.

He made the announcement to pilgrims and tourists in St. Peter's Square on Pentecost Sunday, a feast celebrated 50 days after Easter and considered the birthday of the Church, coinciding this year with the pope's 66th birthday.

### Ethiopians flee forced 'villagization'

LONDON (AP). - Political persecution in Ethiopia has driven a new wave of refugees eastward into Somalia. *The Sunday Times* reported yesterday. An earlier exodus was caused by drought and starvation but this time the Ethiopians are leaving to escape the "villagization," in which 1 million people have so far been herded by the army into guarded villages, the weekly said.

It quoted refugees as saying that many people were killed during the operation and that there has been widespread rape, confiscation of property and religious persecution by the Ethiopian Army.

### Train rams cars near Alexandria

CAIRO (AP). - Six persons were killed and two were hospitalized Saturday when a passenger train smashed into 11 motor vehicles at a railway crossing point west of Alexandria.

The Middle East News Agency said preliminary investigations showed that the absence of a traffic worker at the crossing point caused the accident.

### IRA claims killing of village shopkeeper

BELFAST (AP). - A storekeeper driving home from his hardware shop was shot to death by three hooded gunmen, police said yesterday. The Irish Republican Army later claimed responsibility.

Police said David Wilson, 37, had stopped his van at an intersection in the village of Donaghmore on Saturday night when the killers fired at him through the windshield and then escaped in another vehicle.

Two passengers in the van were not injured as the killers picked out Wilson as their target, police reported.

### 19 killed in French patrol plane crash

PARIS (Reuters). - Nineteen people died yesterday when a French navy aircraft crashed in heavy rain in Djibouti, north-east Africa, the Defence Ministry said.

Fourteen crew and five passengers were on board the Breguet Atlantic maritime reconnaissance aircraft when it came down over the 1,715-metre Montagne du Day, about 40 km north of Djibouti city in the tiny desert country.

France has only one Breguet stationed in Djibouti, a former French colony sandwiched between Ethiopia and Somalia.

### Finland's civil servants end 45-day strike

HELSINKI (Reuters). - Thousands of Finnish public employees began returning to work yesterday after a 45-day strike ended Saturday night with a two-year compromise pay deal proposed by a mediator.

The national airline Finnair, which was hit hard at the beginning of the strike but later restored most flights, said it would resume its full schedules within 48 hours.

The post office, whose workers are to start work again today, will have to deal with more than a month's backlog of mail from abroad.

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## Libyan envoy linked to terror gang in Spain

MADRID (Reuters). - A top Libyan diplomat in Spain organized and financed a terrorist group that planned attacks against Jewish and U.S. interests, a Madrid newspaper said yesterday.

Quoting political sources, *El Pais* said the envoy was behind a self-styled "anti-Zionist group" named "The Call of Jesus Christ".

Commenting on the report, a foreign ministry spokesman acknowledged accusations against "certain Libyan elements," but declined to confirm they included the diplomat. "We received a report about serious accusations, but we cannot make a settlement until the courts take action in this case," the spokesman said.

*El Pais* said police got their information from a member of the group arrested with nine others, on May 10.

The 10 suspected terrorists included Syrian, Jordanian and Lebanese nationals. Two were arrested while planting a four-kilo bomb at the Bank of America office in Madrid.

*El Pais* said the leader of the group, Faisal Hanna Joudi, told the police the diplomat provided \$70,000 to carry out terrorist acts in Spain and Portugal.

The newspaper said the diplomat's involvement had created a new problem in Hispano-Libyan relations. He is still in Spain and the government has yet to order him to leave.

Spain expelled 11 Libyans on April 25 in line with measures agreed on by the European Community, which has accused Tripoli of involvement in terrorist activities in Europe.

## W. Germany's Greens united behind demand to quit Nato

HANOVER (Reuters). - West Germany's Greens Party, buoyed by a surge of support after the Chernobyl disaster, united yesterday behind a radical demand for the country's immediate withdrawal from Nato.

Delegates at a party congress in Hanover brushed aside moderate resolutions on defence policy to make the slogan "Out of Nato" a central theme - together with abolition of nuclear power - in their campaign for national elections in January.

Backing for the Greens has risen strongly since the Soviet nuclear accident and on the first two days of the four-day gathering the party reinforced its demands for the immediate closure of all West German atomic power plants.

Moderates hoping to build on the wave of support over the nuclear issue had urged the congress to tread carefully on defence and proposed vaguely-worded resolutions favouring the scrapping of the Eastern and Western military alliances.

But the majority voted for a radical document that branded Nato as an enemy organization and accused it of "consistently promoting" the East-West arms race.

As an initial step the Greens demanded that all U.S. nuclear weapons in West Germany should be withdrawn. Agreements with the U.S. on the deployment of American troops in Germany should then be cancelled, said Bonn's defence budget sharply reduced.



ON YOUR MARKS... Spaniard Emilio Sanchez appears to have got his sports mixed up. But the unseeded Spaniard put up a determined battle in the final of the Italian tennis Open before finally bowing to the master Czech, Ivan Lendl: 7-5, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1 in last night's final in Rome. (Reuters telephoto)

### Ever-cool Celtics lead Bucks 3-0

MILWAUKEE (AP). - Boston's Kevin McHale didn't want to sound like a know-it-all. But the Celtic centre says it wasn't a big deal to come back from a 13-point deficit in the third quarter to defeat the Milwaukee Bucks and take a commanding 3-0 lead in their NBA semifinal playoff series.

"It takes a lot to rattle us, to shake us," McHale said after scoring 20 points and grabbing 11 rebounds in Boston's 111-107 victory on Saturday night. "We just go in there and grind out those wins. We don't play with much emotion."

The Celtics, down by seven points at halftime and 13 points in the third quarter, didn't take their first lead until the fourth quarter when Larry Bird's jumper made it 94-92 with 7:02 remaining. Bird finished with 19 points, 10 rebounds and 13 assists.

### Dave Winfield slams Mariners

NEW YORK (AP). - Dave Winfield hit a grand-slam homer and drove in six runs, and the New York Yankees got consecutive home runs in the second and eighth innings to beat the Seattle Mariners 11-6 in Saturday's baseball action.

In other American League games, Boston beat Texas 5-2, Detroit ripped California 10-4, Toronto shelved Cleveland 11-5, Chicago topped Kansas City 7-4, Baltimore bombed Oakland 9-2, and Milwaukee downed Minnesota 4-1 in a game that began raining by rain.

In the National League, San Francisco outslugged Philadelphia 12-7, Los Angeles defeated New York 6-2, Cincinnati downed Pittsburgh 4-0, Atlanta edged Houston 2-0, Houston beat Chicago 5-1 and St. Louis defeated Montreal 5-3.

Winfield tied a career high with his six RBIs. The Grand Slam was the sixth of his career and only his fourth homer of the season.

### Botham and drugs - another round of saga

LONDON (Reuters). - England's great cricket all-rounder Ian Botham, at the centre of renewed controversy after admitting he has smoked marijuana, was named yesterday in England's 13-man squad for the two one-day internationals against India next weekend.

Botham was pencilled in by the selectors before his revelation in yesterday's *Mail-On-Sunday* newspaper that he had used the drug.

The Test and County Cricket Board, England's ruling body, said it was likely to meet later in the week to discuss his statements and

there is speculation that he may get the axe.

The controversial star's acknowledgment that he has smoked marijuana and regret about a previous denial came in a column in a magazine which raised new doubts about his professional future.

"In the August front-page article 30-year-old Botham denied he began smoking the drug when he was 19 and continued 'as a casual user and not an addict or anything like that.'"

Botham, who had begun a libel suit against the magazine for a 1984 story that he smoked marijuana during a 1983-84 tour of New Zealand, said he hoped to continue playing cricket at the highest level despite his confession. He said it was likely to meet later in the week to discuss his statements and

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## In the Air

## Chernobyl Fuels Nuclear Anxieties In Europe

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

**O**UR common abode Europe, a phrase favored by Mikhail S. Gorbachev when he wooed Western Europe, has taken on a frightening actuality in the three weeks since the burning of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. The winds, showing no regard for the ideological frontier that sunders Europe, have carried radioactivity and fear to the peoples of the continent, whether allied with or against the Soviet Union.

After Chernobyl, as the Soviet leader conceded in a televised speech last week, the world has changed. "For the first time ever, we have encountered in reality such a sinister force as nuclear energy gone out of control," Mr. Gorbachev told his people. The speech was a frank admission that a catastrophe had occurred and an effort to push Soviet disarmament proposals, including a nuclear test-ban accord spurred by the Reagan Administration.

While accusing the West of maliciously exaggerating the disaster, he paid tribute to two American physicians who flew to Moscow to aid radiation-stricken patients by performing bone-marrow transplants. Looking to a global constituency as well as his domestic front, Mr. Gorbachev evidently sought to counter accusations that the Russian passion for secrecy had overcome his vaunted wish for more openness. Deflecting widespread criticism of the Soviet performance, he called for an international early-warning system on nuclear accidents. Soviet negotiators in Geneva then offered a proposal that codified Mr. Gorbachev's earlier call for the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

For those living within range of the fallout—a word that before April 26 had largely been reserved for discussions about an antihypertensive nuclear war—the worst thing was the uncertainty. Should one drink the milk? Eat lettuce? Take off shoes before entering the house? Wash a cat or dog that might have tracked in the invisible poison? Keep the children out of sandboxes and off soccer fields? Shower more frequently? Turn off air conditioners and open windows? Sunbathe on the grass? Both Communist and anti-Communist governments tried to reassure edgy populations that the levels of radiation posed no immediate danger. But what about longer term dangers? Some physicians said that a marginal rise in cancer cases would be expected in the fallout zone.

In crowded Europe, Chernobyl gave a momentous tilt to sentiment against nuclear power. In the Netherlands, where elections are being held Wednesday, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers hastily shelved plans for two new reactors, but Chernobyl could deprive his center-right coalition of its majority. In Sweden, popular pressure grew for accelerating existing plans to phase out all nuclear power by 2010. Austria raised questions about a reprocessing plant being built in nearby Bavaria. Some 100,000 tons of nuclear power demonstrated in Rome; the Italian Government, sensitized by the Seveso dioxin spill in 1976 and the recent poisoned-wine scandal, has taken measures to ban the sale of leafy vegetables.

Even Communist Hungary, which has an irrepressible environmentalist movement, voiced criticism of the

BONN



Firemen in West Germany clean a contaminated car returning from Poland; Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev discussing Chernobyl on Russian television last week.

initially secretive Soviet reporting on Chernobyl. Only the French, who depend on nuclear power for 65 percent of their electricity, maintained their sang-froid. Behaving rather like Moscow, their Government at first tried to hide the fact that radioactive clouds had visited them. In Paris, the newspaper *Le Monde* noted that, "while all the Europeans were mobilized to know the truth about Chernobyl, the French silence ended up worrying people."

In West Germany, Chernobyl began to take on the dimensions of a political calamity for Chancellor Helmut

## Radiation's peril, page 2

Kohl's beleaguered Christian Democrats. The alarm unleashed by the Soviet accident has rolled the country more than anything since the impassioned debate three years ago over the deployment of American medium-range missiles. "The issue of nuclear energy," explained Walter Tacke of the Emnid polling institute, "goes to the heart of people's deepest angst. And Chernobyl has touched the population's very sense of existence."

Even prominent Christian Democrats accused the Government of bungling the job of explaining the dangers. The disarray was compounded by a cacophony of

conflicting advice from state governments, which vied with each other to be seen protecting or reassuring constituents. German shoppers spontaneously boycotted fresh vegetables and milk and staged runs on frozen foods, while farmers were forced to plow under unsellable harvests. A poll by the Emnid Institute found a dramatic swing in sentiment against nuclear power—and the Kohl Government. It indicated that the Chancellor's coalition could lose national elections in January to the opposition Social Democrats and the anti-NATO Greens.

While the national elections are more than eight months off, the Christian Democrats and their Free Democratic partners are already locked in a difficult campaign in Lower Saxony, where elections to the state legislature will be held June 15. It has been widely assumed that a defeat for the Christian Democrats in Lower Saxony, where they hold an absolute majority, would open a debate about replacing Mr. Kohl as Chancellor. Increasingly, Christian Democrats are saying in private that Mr. Kohl's leadership style, widely regarded as feckless, is an albatross for the party nationally.

A consensus is building around the view that Chernobyl could cost the Christian Democrats Lower Saxony. The pro-nuclear Free Democrats may not get enough votes to win any seats. The big winners could be the ecology-minded Greens, who are outright opponents of nuclear energy, and the leftist Social Democrats, who are

## A Continent Wonders What to Do

For three weeks, as the windborne legacy of Chernobyl drifted across Europe, nations waited and worried. For the most part, the response seemed to depend almost as much on politics as on the levels of radioactivity, which were a fraction of what American experts consider dangerous. The United States Government calls for emergency action if a nuclear accident is expected cumulatively to expose a community to 5 rems. In Western Europe, countries were recording hourly readings about 2,000 times lower, though in some cases the exposure may have continued for days. In any event, many countries took precautions. A sampling follows:

**ITALY:** Italy was the first to ban native leafy produce—the ban was later lifted in all but the northeast—and it recommended restrictions on milk consumption by pregnant women and children. In cooperation with the European Community, there were also bans on fruit, vegetables, early potatoes, fresh meat and fish from Eastern Europe.

**WEST GERMANY:** Some fresh milk and milk products were confiscated, though milk was later declared safe. The public was advised not to consume lettuce and spinach until mid-June. Cistern water for drinking was to be avoided. Some German states closed playgrounds and urged residents not to play tennis or jog.

**FRANCE:** Until last week, France asserted it had been virtually spared from the fallout, thanks to the prevailing winds. On Tuesday, however, it said a committee would be formed to review all information about the Soviet disaster.

**AUSTRIA:** Pregnant women, nursing mothers and children were advised to avoid fresh milk and milk products, and there was a general warning about leafy vegetables. For a time, some provinces advised against allowing children to play in sandboxes or on the grass.

**BRITAIN:** The Mayor of Winsor in Cheshire banned milk in 13 elementary schools. Radiation levels in Scotland led the Industrial Pollution Inspectorate to warn against drinking rainwater, even though many depend on it.

**SWEDEN:** Pregnant women and children were advised not to drink fresh milk; in some areas cows were not permitted to graze.

**POLAND:** Citizens were warned against drinking milk and an official said Poland would accept 50,000 pounds of milk powder offered by the United States Senate. The Government set up a commission to monitor the air; the danger of contamination was greatest near the town of Bialystok, where 3,000 signed a petition against a nuclear power plant.



Associated Press

tacking to take advantage of the prevailing antinuclear sentiment. Mr. Kohl, who last week reaffirmed his support for nuclear energy in the Bundestag, may find himself on the losing side of a hot issue.

As for the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev's speech may have limited some of the damage to Moscow's post-Chernobyl credibility. The slogan launched by the West German Greens—"Chernobyl is everywhere"—had resonance elsewhere in Western Europe, where discussion quickly pivoted from Soviet responsibility to the potential threat of any nuclear plant.

In some ways, the political fallout from Chernobyl may be perversely satisfying to Mr. Gorbachev. In the Netherlands, it bolstered the Labor Party, which wants to undo the decision to station American cruise missiles without waiting for the negotiations at Geneva. And in West Germany it helped the Social Democrats. With the exception of the Bavarian conservative Franz Josef Strauss, no German politician sought to turn the catastrophe into a meditation on the failure of Communism. There have been no anti-Soviet demonstrations.

"But just imagine that it was discovered that there was American uranium that burned up in Chernobyl," mused Karl Feldmeyer, a commentator for the Frankfurt *Allgemeine Zeitung*. "Then we would have plenty of anti-Reagan demonstrations. That is the state of opinion in this country."

## Shultz Vows to Confront Congress

## Foreign Aid Is Now an Even Tougher Sell

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

**WASHINGTON**—Ever since the United States began giving military and economic assistance to other countries at the end of World War II, there have been those who vigorously opposed it. This year, as the budget-cutting atmosphere in Washington makes it harder to justify giving away billions in foreign aid while funds are being slashed from programs to aid Americans at home, there seem to be more doubters than ever.

The chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee for foreign operations, David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, was blunt: "I can't pass a foreign aid bill on the House floor no matter what shape it is in, so long as the members of the House see that we're increasing foreign aid and we're paying for that increase by gutting cancer research, gutting educational opportunity and things of that nature."

In the current climate, in fact, the cuts may go beyond foreign aid to the funds spent on American diplomatic missions abroad. In the aftermath of the attacks on United States embassies and diplomats, Congress had virtually promised the State Department a blank check for a comprehensive security plan. But when presented with a five-year, \$4.1 billion proposal for enhanced protection and embassy furnishings—in addition to the foreign aid request—Congress balked.

Except for aid to Israel, Egypt and a few other nations, the foreign aid portion of the \$22-billion State Department package is clearly in deep trouble. Old arguments about having too many embassies and about waste and fraud in foreign-aid programs abound on Capitol Hill. (Congress and the budget, page 5.)

Congressional reluctance has angered Secretary of State George P. Shultz. He told reporters he was considering "dropping everything" to lobby for foreign aid, embassy security and other State Department appropriations such as the peace corps and food for peace. The State Department, after all, is the smallest Cabinet-level agency. And, as Mr. Shultz noted at a press conference on Wednesday, "only 1 percent of the Federal budget goes to all activities directly in support of our foreign policy." "So the budget issue comes down to this question," he said: "Are we willing to devote 2 cents of every budget dollar to our foreign policy goals?"

The argument is reminiscent of other eras. President Eisenhower, never enthusiastic about foreign aid, nevertheless felt committed to a modest program. And despite his vow to "fight to the bitter end," a coalition of Republicans and Democrats, led by the conservative Republican Senate majority leader, William Knowland, regularly cut his foreign aid requests by more than 20 percent throughout the 1950's. It was no easier for other Presidents. For instance, in 1968, Congress, deeply trou-

bled by Vietnam, cut the Johnson Administration's final foreign aid request by 29.7 percent. These cuts are in line with the indications that more than 20 percent will be slashed from the 1987 budget request.

Theodore Sorensen, in his biography of President Kennedy, wrote of Mr. Kennedy's difficulty with Congress on the subject of foreign assistance. "No powerful constituencies or interest groups backed foreign aid," he wrote. "The Marshall Plan at least had appealed to

Americans who traced their roots to the Western European nations aided. But there were few voters who identified with India, Colombia or Tanganyika."

Polls through the years have shown little public enthusiasm for foreign aid, particularly in recent years for military assistance. And Congress has reflected the public mood. But successive Presidents, despite the wide differences among them on domestic policy, have shared in perceiving a need to maintain the leverage with friendly countries that economic and military aid often provides.

The one major change in the pattern of assistance occurred after the 1973 Israeli-Arab war and the subsequent agreements between Israel and Egypt, brokered by the United States. Israel and Egypt thereupon became

major beneficiaries of American foreign aid. Israel has become heavily dependent on American aid; it expects to receive \$3.6 billion this fiscal year, as against \$2.5 billion for Egypt. Without the supporters of Israel in Congress, many Administration officials believe, there would be no foreign aid bill at all.

To convince Americans that foreign aid is not a drain, the Administration has amassed numerous statistical charts. For instance, the amount given by the United States to aid economic development in other nations comes to two-tenths of 1 percent of total gross national product, the lowest given by any of the 17 leading economic powers that are members of the aid committee of the Organization for Economic Development. By comparison, the Netherlands, which is first, provides about 1 percent of its gross national product.

But Congress remains unimpressed. The Administration, for fiscal 1987, sought \$22.6 billion for its foreign affairs account. The Senate in its budget resolution voted a ceiling of \$17.9 billion and the House a limit of \$17 billion.

"The drastic reductions now being pushed in Congress would be a telling declaration to the world that we are not so confident of our ideas, or our success in representing them," Mr. Shultz said.



Secretary of State  
George P. Shultz

## On the receiving end

Ten largest recipients of direct U.S. economic and military aid (in thousands of dollars, fiscal years)

1984	1985	1986*
Israel \$2,610,000	Israel \$3,350,000	Israel \$3,621,000
Egypt 2,482,877	Egypt 2,479,883	Egypt 2,497,060
Turkey 857,777	Turkey 879,490	Turkey 738,841
Pakistan 578,133	Pakistan 638,013	Pakistan 628,460
Greece 501,406	El Salvador 561,076	El Salvador 435,895
Spain 414,968	Greece 501,366	Greece 431,894
El Salvador 408,931	Spain 414,926	Spain 396,581
Sudan 237,308	Honduras 262,571	Philippines 240,884
South Korea 231,786	Philippines 269,676	Portugal 188,912
India 202,786	Sudan 253,220	Honduras 187,794
Total, all countries 11,993,953	13,733,961	12,728,267

\*estimate

Source: Agency for International Development

1550 من الأمل



# The World

## The New Russian Arms Control Plan Looks Familiar

The Soviet arms control negotiators in Geneva last week presented to the American delegation a draft treaty for the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The United States reaction, in Geneva and Washington, was a mix of skepticism and caution. American officials noted there was nothing new in the draft, but they did not, as they have with past Soviet arms control proposals, dismiss it out of hand as propaganda.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the United States hoped the presentation was a sign that the Soviet Union was "becoming serious" about negotia-



The New York Times/George Tames  
Max M. Kampelman

tions. He added that the text of the draft "appears at first glance to be a more formal codification of previous Soviet statements."

The chief American arms negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, said the Russians' proposal "was merely a formal treaty carrying out statements made to us." The treaty repeated Jan. 15 proposals by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said the Cardinal, a longtime critic of Mr. Marcos's rule, "we sent some men to join the demonstration and they were paid." He added that pro-Marcos demonstrators dressed as priests and nuns were imposters.

State Department officials said aides had dissuaded Mr. Reagan from meeting with Mr. Marcos in Hawaii last month. Instead, the President simply telephoned the former ruler and made clear that the United States is supporting the Government of Corason C. Aquino. Holding her first news conference in two months, Mrs. Aquino said last week that Philippine relations with Washington were on an even keel.

## Venting Some Mideast Pressure

The Reagan Administration sought last week to avoid strained relations with two of the most powerful Arab nations, Saudi Arabia and Syria, in quite separate situations.

The Administration was trying to overcome the Congressional vote against the sale of \$354 million in arms to Saudi Arabia. Much of the Congressional opposition to the sale is also strongly pro-Israel. The President is expected to veto the Congressional resolution against the sale, but seeks enough supporters to prevent the two-thirds vote needed to override the veto. The President invited leaders of American Jewish organizations to meet with him tomorrow at the White House, where he was expected to ask them to soften their opposition.

The problem with Syria involves terrorism. After the United States attacked Libya last month, Mr. Reagan indicated the United States might also attack Syria if that country could be proved to have sponsored a terrorist act. Early last week, British and West German investigators said they had strong evidence that Syria plotted a terrorist bombing in West Berlin and an attempt to place a bomb aboard an El Al airliner in London. On Tuesday, a State Department official said the United States "has no reason to doubt" Israeli accusations that Syria plotted the El Al incident. On Wednesday, the White House seemed to change its tone on Syria, saying it would be "premature" to conclude that Syria was guilty.

Administration officials also said they were pleased by reports that Syria was trying to help gain the release of five American and nine French hostages missing in Lebanon. Mr. Schultz said the raids on Libya had made Syria "think hard" about supporting terrorism.

## The Contras Seem Out of Step

After stormy discussions most of last week in Miami on how to restructure their movement, leaders of the guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan Government remained divided, and one was said to be ready to resign. Dismayed at the discord, the State Department threatened to cut off aid unless hard-liners in the

movement made concessions.

The origins of the showdown among rebel leaders appeared to lie in the Administration's effort to broaden the political appeal of the guerrilla army. It is dominated by conservatives and enjoys little international standing, suffering from historical links with the old, dictatorial Somoza Government. The United States has been seeking a more popular political force, capable of threatening the Sandinistas.

Toward that end, Washington has supported an umbrella group called the United Nicaraguan Opposition, designed to bring together the main guerrilla army, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force that is based in Honduras, with other, less militant rebel political groups. But during the talks, Arturo Cruz, who is viewed as the least hard-line leader, indicated he would resign from the coalition unless the military was brought completely under civilian control, a condition military leaders have resisted.

In a gain for the coalition, rebel commanders fighting in southern Nicaragua under Edén Pastora Gomez switched to the American-backed group. Mr. Pastora, saying he had been "shot down by the C.I.A.," abandoned the war and asked for asylum in Costa Rica.

## Harsh Words For Marcos

Mindful perhaps of President Reagan's long friendship for Ferdinand E. Marcos, American officials have not treated the former Philippine President with the disdain usually accorded a deposed dictator. The verbal restraint has contributed to "cobwebs of doubt," as they have been called in the Philippines. Last week, Secretary of State George P. Shultz may have cleared some of them away with a strong public rebuke of Mr. Marcos. "He is causing trouble, and some of it goes beyond just argument," Mr. Shultz said.

Jaime Cardinal Sin, the Archbishop of Manila, went further, accusing Mr. Marcos and his friends of financing anti-Aquino demonstrations back home. "To prove this," said the Cardinal, a longtime critic of Mr. Marcos's rule, "we sent some men to join the demonstration and they were paid." He added that pro-Marcos demonstrators dressed as priests and nuns were imposters.

State Department officials said aides had dissuaded Mr. Reagan from meeting with Mr. Marcos in Hawaii last month. Instead, the President simply telephoned the former ruler and made clear that the United States is supporting the Government of Corason C. Aquino. Holding her first news conference in two months, Mrs. Aquino said last week that Philippine relations with Washington were on an even keel.

She also said she had sent emissaries to urge Communist insurgents to accept a cease-fire and will allow them about six months to respond.

## Change of Venue For Bhopal Cases

It would be legally inconvenient and arrogant to adjudicate the more than 487,000 claims by victims and their families arising from the December 1984 gas leak at Bhopal, India, in the United States, a Federal judge ruled last week.

For one thing, evidence about the incident, which was blamed for 2,000 deaths and 200,000 injuries, is "relatively more accessible in India than in the United States," Judge John F. Keenan said in dismissing the cases against the Union Carbide Corporation, the Bhopal plant's American owner. For another, keeping the cases in United States courts "would be yet another example of imperialism," he added, because India, which rejected a \$350 million settlement with Union Carbide in March, "is a world power" whose courts have "the proven capacity to mete out fair and equal justice."

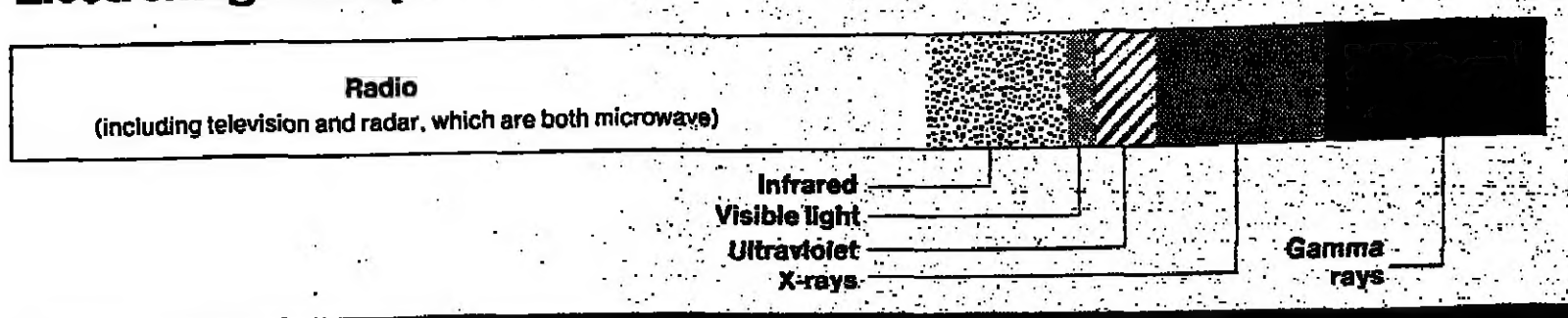
The judge made the dismissal conditional on Union Carbide's agreement to submit to Indian jurisdiction, notably by making good any judgment handed down there, and to abide by American-style pretrial procedures for exchanging information. The company, which wanted the case heard in India, where there is no tradition of multimillion-dollar damage awards, said it would have to review the conditions before accepting them. Indian officials, who evidently hoped that a United States trial would bring faster, larger benefits for the injured, also said they would need to study the judgment.

Spokesmen for some of the American lawyers who had signed up thousands of Indian clients said they would appeal. "Life expectancy may not be long enough for Bhopal victims to see any money once it gets bogged down in Indian courts," said Aaron J. Broder. Since American attorneys have no role to play in Indian litigation, these lawyers would lose all the time and money they have put into working on the cases.

MIT Freudenheim,  
James F. Clarity  
and Richard Levine

## A Primer on Radiation

### Electromagnetic spectrum



## The Not-So-Clear but Present Danger

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

WILHELM CONRAD RONTGEN discovered X-rays in 1895, and it was barely a year later that man-made radiation doomed its first victim — an assistant of Thomas A. Edison — to mutilation and painful death. Scientific understanding of radiation has come a long way in the intervening 90 years, but radiation accidents continue to kill, as Chernobyl has tragically demonstrated.

The toll from the Soviet accident has risen steadily since the April 26 explosion; on Wednesday, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, reported that 289 people were hospitalized. By week's end, 13 deaths had been reported, and the numbers seemed certain to mount. A macabre peculiarity of acute radiation sickness is that a victim may appear to recover from symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, and overall weakness. Then after a few days or weeks, the symptoms reappear, the victim suffers convulsions, collapses and dies.

But the effects of radiation on a human population are notoriously hard to predict, and early estimates by Western scientists of the Chernobyl toll varied from a dozen to several hundred fatalities. The long-term impact is even harder to gauge; scientists have yet to find answers to some key questions about the biological effects.

In the two decades following Henri Becquerel's 1896 discovery of natural radioactivity, more than 100 investigators died of exposure to radiation. Becquerel himself and Pierre Curie, codiscoverer of radium, both suffered self-induced radiation burns. After much lethal trial and error, the truth dawned: Radiation can both give life and take it away.

Most living things are ultimately powered by the radiation of the sun, and yet a recent study by Argonne National Laboratory showed that the ultraviolet component of sunlight is an even more dangerous carcinogen than anyone had realized. Today it is known that there are many forms of radiation with widely varying effects on living organisms. One major class is electromagnetic, which consists of waves of energy that travel at the speed of light. This type ranges from long-wavelength radio waves through intermediate-wavelength microwaves, infrared light, visible light and ultraviolet light to short-wavelength X-rays and gamma rays. Short-wavelength radiation can penetrate living tissue, ripping electrons from atoms, tearing entire molecules apart into electrically charged ions in a process known as "ionization."

### When Cells Die

When a living cell is exposed to a large dose of ionizing radiation, the chemicals that sustain life are broken apart and the cell dies. As masses of cells die, the body's vital systems and organs — the brain, the central nervous system, the blood and the immune system — break down and the victim generally dies from a combination of organic failures. This is probably what happened to the Chernobyl victims who died.

Even at lower doses, the molecules of DNA that embody the cell's genetic code may be disrupted. If the cell is a reproductive cell, the offspring will be a mutant; if not, the cell's internal control system may go haywire, changing it from

a normal cell to a cancerous one. Another type of ionizing radiation is the particle ray.

A fission chain reaction, whether it takes place in a nuclear explosion or in the core of a reactor like Chernobyl, produces both electromagnetic and particle radiation, and if there were nothing to block these rays, anyone standing within a few thousand yards of their source might be killed.

One measure of radiation dose used in the United States (the rest of the world uses an entirely different system) is the "rem," a unit that measures the potential degree of damage a given ray may inflict on a living organism. The rem is not only a measure of radiation intensity; it also takes into account the fact that some types of radiation can deposit more energy in living tissue than others. Another measure is the roentgen, which is the same as the rem, but is only applied to X-rays and gamma rays.

### Fatal Doses

The effects of radiation on man are known only very approximately from studies of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki casualties, from a handful of laboratory accidents and from experiments on animals. Estimates posted by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Agency place the invariably fatal dose at about 600 rem. Roughly 450 rem will kill half the exposed people within 60 days.

The fatal dose of 600 rem, which was probably reached in the immediate vicinity of Chernobyl reactor core, is more than 7,000 times higher than the theoretical maximum dose of 83 millirems (a millirem is one one-thousandth of a rem) that someone might have received outside the Three Mile Island reactor cumulatively during the accident from March 28 to April 7, 1979. In Scandinavia,

via, while fallout was arriving from Chernobyl, radiation dose rates briefly rose to one or two millirems an hour. By comparison, cosmic rays deliver a dose of 2.5 millirems to anyone flying from New York to Los Angeles, and a chest X-ray exposes a person to 10 millirems. E.P.A. policy calls for emergency action if a nuclear accident is expected to expose a community to 5 rem — nearly 2,000 times the level of radiation caused in Western Europe by the Chernobyl accident.

The radiation beaming directly from a damaged reactor or a nuclear bomb explosion is only a small part of the potential danger, since such rays are rapidly attenuated over even small distances. Much more serious are the microscopic particles of solids or liquids containing radioactive fission products, some of which, as fallout, may persist for decades and become assimilated into human tissue. Biologists worry particularly about the isotope iodine 131. It decays rapidly — half of it disappears in a little over eight days — but any iodine entering the body is collected and stored by the thyroid gland, where its concentrated rays can cause serious damage.

The long-term effects of relatively small doses of radiation include increased susceptibility to cancer, but these effects are hard to quantify and remain the subject of scientific controversy. According to one school of thought, there may be a threshold of ionizing radiation below which tissues are able to repair themselves, leaving a person essentially unscathed. But an opposing view is that any amount of ionizing radiation, however small, inevitably causes damage of the kind that can lead to genetic disruptions and cancer. The difference between these views accounts for the widely varying predictions of the global total of cancer cases from Chernobyl's fallout.

"The death toll from Chernobyl, tragic though it is, has fallen far short of that from a major airplane crash," said Dr. Jack Valenti, a radiation expert at Sweden's National Institute of Radiation Protection. "The important thing is to retain a sense of proportion. All nations must work a lot harder to reduce radiation hazards, but we mustn't succumb to panic. There are other serious problems, after all. We've got to persuade people to give up smoking, for instance."

### The body at risk

Where some of the more dangerous components of fallout from Chernobyl lodge

Radioactive substance	Part of body
Cesium-137	Whole body
Iodine-131	Thyroid gland
Strontium-90, Barium-140, Lanthanum-140	Bones
Insoluble radioactive particles that settle in lungs and on skin	Lungs
Ultrashort-wave gamma rays	Whole body
Ultrashort-wave gamma rays	Bone marrow, spleen and liver
Cesium-137	Lymph glands, blood
Krypton-85	Body fat
All radioactive substances	Salivary and thyroid glands

Ernesta Colas

## 'Authenticité' in Africa

# Zaire Tries to Be True to Its Traditions

By EDWARD A. GARGAN

KINSHASA, Zaire — Fifteen years ago, President Mobutu Sese Seko decided to catapult Zaire into a distinctively African future, sharply breaking with the colonial past. He attempted to impose a way of thinking — a way of life, really — called "authenticité" by the French-speaking elite, through which he hoped to develop the country by relying heavily on indigenous culture.

The President decreed that citizens could be called only by African names. Instead of "monsieur," "madame" or "mademoiselle," they were to be addressed as "citoyen" or "citoyenne." French for "citizen." Coats and ties were banned, replaced by a modified Chinese Mao suit, called an abakos, touched up with a silk ascot and pocket hankerchief. Places were renamed: Leopoldville, named for Belgian kings, became Kinshasa; the Congo river became the Zaire. Citizens had a community duty, called So-longo, to clean roads and attend to parks on Saturday afternoons. Opposition political parties were banned, while Mr. Mobutu, exercising supreme power in presumed traditional fashion, took to wearing a leopard-skin cap and carrying a carved wooden staff.

His intentions, said a Western diplomat, "were basically to wipe out the traumatic memories of the colonial period." Authenticity, he added, is not a philosophy but perhaps a kind of political methodology.

Ideologically at least, the Africanization in Zaire has been more thorough than in many countries that have attempted to recapture a real or imagined heritage. In some, it has largely stopped at changing the names of a few cities, as in Chad, where Fort-Lamy became Njamena. In Tanzania, however, former President Julius Nyerere wrenched rural society apart, creating socialist communities called ujamaa villages.

Mr. Mobutu nationalized foreign companies, contending that Zairians could run them better than Belgians and other Europeans. But mis-



President Mobutu Sese Seko

Corbis/Non Retainer

management, combined with collapsing commodity prices and major governmental mistakes, brought the economy to its knees. By 1983, agriculture and industry were moribund. Mr. Mobutu turned to the International Monetary

Fund for help — a tacit admission that the authenticity approach was not invigorating Zaire's vast, diverse society.

Today there is widespread grumbling among young intellectuals. In March, students at the Institut Makanda Kaboli, where future officials of the one legal party are trained, sent the President a stinging critique accusing him of encouraging a cult of personality, abusing power and failing to consult the people on economic decisions. It urged the creation of a second political party.

### Sending Money Abroad

Calls for authenticity, meanwhile, have largely vanished from economic discourse. "In the beginning," said a University of Kinshasa student, "it meant the President demanding of the Zairian people: 'Even when we are dealing with foreigners, we must do our best not to forget our origins and not to forget our heritage.' The decision about authenticity was taken when the economy was very good. That's why people accepted it. The economic situation has gone very, very wrong. I don't think if that decision were taken today, it would be effective. Authenticity cannot solve the problem of the economy."

A Western businessman and longtime resident agreed. "Now the feeling is, it's not so bad to hire Westerners to advise the Government," he said. And far from demonstrating nationalist pride, many business and Government officials seem to have little confidence in the country. "As Zairians make money," he added, "they put it into Belgian and Swiss bank accounts and American property."

From the sprawling Cité, where the bulk of Kinshasa's three million people live, to affluent riverfront neighborhoods, men have largely shed their abakos for sports shirts. In music clubs, women are increasingly appearing in slacks. Even at the party's central bookstore, the latest tract on authenticity was dated 1979. "There are," the university student said, "more important things to worry about."



## A War of Attrition Continues in the Townships

## South Africa's Promises Come With Fine Print

BY ALAN COWELL

JOHANNESBURG — Two and a half years after it was launched, South Africa's program of limited and cautious racial change seems to be foundering, sending conflicting signals to outsiders and offering the country's 31 million people no clear vision. White rulers are balking at drastic measures to ease the violence in the face of black radicalism that demands their surrender and right-wing white radicalism insists on a return to the apparent security of what was known as Grand Apartheid.

South African analysts say the nation has changed, and whites are addressing questions — such as sharing power with the 23 million blacks — in a manner that once would have been unthinkable. Since the program accelerated with creation of a racially segregated, three-chamber Parliament, which embraced some nonwhites but excluded blacks, there have been changes that deny the logic of white supremacy. For example, a black may now legally marry or have a sexual relationship with a white person. And the Government has promised that blacks will be permitted to move freely in search of work, without so-called official passes.

Yet, the measures seem also to illuminate their own limits: Should a black marry a white, where would they live or send their children to school, while education and housing remain segregated? And if blacks are able to form labor unions and move freely in search of employment — an acknowledgment of the intertwined nature of the economy — why are political rights constricted?

With the promised abolition of pass laws, blacks no longer must carry documents defining where they may live or work. Yet, Gerrit Viljoen, a senior Cabinet minister, said the other day that whites would not feel secure without segregated education and housing. So the new freedom is diluted to mobility among segregated townships and schools.

The Government has promised to restore citizenship to blacks stripped of it under Grand Apartheid, which held that blacks could never be citizens, but details have yet to be made public. The authorities, additionally, have offered unidentified black leaders a negotiating role in a new body that might influence policymaking. But no black leader — not even those called sellouts by radical peers — has publicly come forward to accept the offer.

More significantly, perhaps, the nation seems to have slipped out of synchronization as the Government, jealous of its power base among the 2.8 million Afrikaners, offers only limited advances to blacks. These might have brought appeasement two decades ago but now seem outstripped.

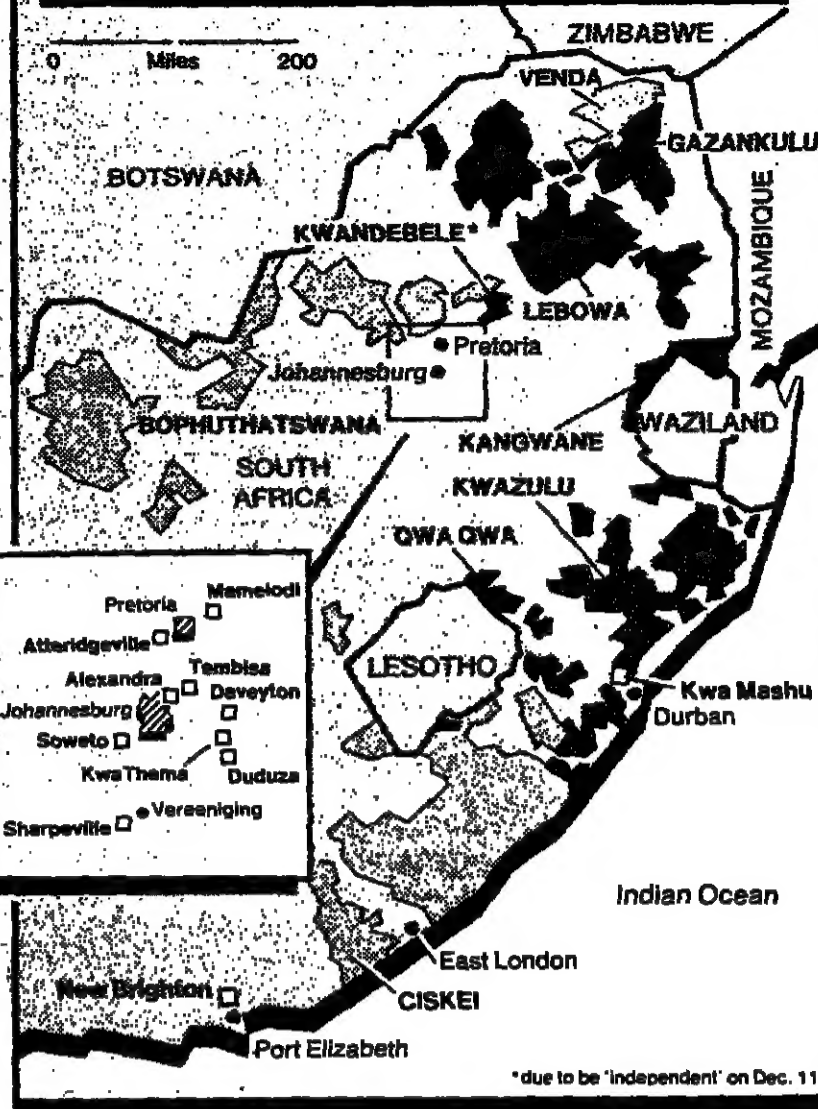
What blacks demand, the recently elected Archbishop, Desmond Tutu, told a predominantly white and avowedly liberal audience in Cape Town the other day, is not a readjustment of Grand Apartheid but political power.

Since September 1984, more than 1,500 people, nearly all of them black, have died in protests and violence that has brought some segregated black townships to near-anarchy. These areas, as radicals loyal to the outlawed African National Congress describe the phenomenon, have become "semiliberated zones" where young people who call themselves comrades hold the political high ground and officials, aside from the police and army, have disappeared.

The war, confined inside the black townships and kept far from whites, is one of attrition, a campaign that pits vastly superior firepower against barefaced tactics of mass protest pursued by "comrades" who view victory as somehow imminent and are ready to seek it in brutal ways. The police have increasingly accused black radicals of doing much of the township killing, turning on blacks deemed stooges of white rule and executing them by a method known as the "necklace" — a used automo-

## Homelands and townships

- 'Independent homelands' (Areas established by South Africa for blacks on a tribal basis and declared to be independent countries; none have received international recognition, however)
- 'Non-independent homelands' (Areas established by South Africa for blacks on tribal basis)
- Some townships that have figured in South Africa's unrest



Black youths running from riot police who fired tear gas in KwaNdebele last week during a protest against the homeland's decision to accept independence from South Africa (above); a police officer patrolling a squatter camp that was in the process of being torn down in Soweto.



Associated Press

mobile tire placed around a person's neck and ignited with gasoline.

The Government program, in this grim light, seems only to illuminate the polarization. Change is offered to the black majority at a pace set by the demands of whites who might, if pressed, share some power but will not surrender it.

Last week, a group of Commonwealth dignitaries called the Eminent Persons Group sought to persuade

President P. W. Botha to release the jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela and legalize the outlawed African National Congress in exchange for a suspension of hostilities. By week's end, the dignitaries, led by the former leaders of Australia and Nigeria, had not met with Mr. Botha or Mr. Mandela. The signals seemed as mixed as ever.

While Mr. Botha renewed his promises of racial improvements last week, he also made clear that the crack-

down on township violence could toughen. Some American analysts assert that such duality is inevitable at a time of expectations raised by the stirrings of change. Yet earlier, while Government ministers repeated the refrain that apartheid is dead, authorities reconfirmed plans to grant nominal independence to the so-called tribal homeland of KwaNdebele in December, thus seeming to reassert the notions of ethnic compartmentalization that are seen as the guarantors of white survival.

## Shcharansky Visited Washington Last Week



Anatoly B. Shcharansky meeting Yelena G. Bonner in Manhattan last week for the first time since his imprisonment in the Soviet Union nine years ago.

## Why It's Hard to Move Moscow on Human Rights

By DAVID K. SHIPLEY

THERE are few obstacles to decent Soviet-American relations as fundamental as the Soviet Union's denial of individual liberties to its citizens. No matter how vital the process of arms control, how seductive the prospect of trade or how sharp the competition for global influence, the foundation of American suspicion and contempt toward the Soviet leadership remains firmly rooted in its violations of human rights. That is where the Soviet system gives strongest offense to American values.

As a result, the United States has spent enormous energy through the years trying to mitigate Soviet oppression. Oscillating between public rhetoric and private diplomacy, successive Washington administrations have probed and tested to see what action would provoke the desired reaction from Moscow. In the process, conflicting theories have evolved on the best course. They surfaced again last week as the newly released Jewish dissident, Anatoly B. Shcharansky, made his first visit to Washington.

Like most men and women who risk imprisonment for the sake of ideas, Mr. Shcharansky believes in vigorous campaigns of public protest on behalf of Soviet dissidents. Indeed, his role in such a campaign, as spokesman for the Jewish emigration movement, probably prompted his arrest in 1977. Soviet authorities hoped his arrest would deter other activists from invoking Western pressure on their own Government. Meeting President Reagan and other American officials last week, Mr. Shcharansky urged that progress on arms control, trade and other aspects of East-West relations be linked to relaxed restrictions on Jewish emigration. "Quiet diplomacy," he said, "can help only if it is supported by strong public pressure, strong public diplomacy."

Western activists estimate that several hundred thousand Jews want to leave. The trouble is that the United States does not negotiate on arms control to do the Russians a favor, but to advance American interests. And although human rights violations certainly affect general attitudes toward Moscow, no administration, including President Reagan's, has explicitly made arms limitation hostage to a relaxation of official Soviet oppression.

Furthermore, President Reagan has taken a new tack, a quiet diplomatic approach, on human rights, one that State Department officials believe had positive results in securing Mr. Shcharansky's release and obtaining exit visas for a few Soviet citizens seeking to join spouses and other relatives in the United States. The low-key approach was expressed in Mr. Reagan's decision not to meet with Yelena G. Bonner while she is in the United States for medical treatment, for fear it would backfire on her husband, the dissident physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, and damage any chance of his being allowed to return to Moscow from exile in the city of Gorky.

But the heart of this policy is guesswork, an effort to divine the thinking of the Soviet leadership and estimate the effect of American gestures, to predict and influence Soviet behavior. This has proved an elusive goal, for nobody outside the Soviet hierarchy has a clear picture of how or why the Kremlin decides one way or another on political arrests, emigration policy, cultural liberalization and the like.

## Imagined Honor

The Soviet leadership seems to have made unpredictable its policy, fostering in Westerners a kind of superstition about how appeals should be calibrated against imagined points of Soviet honor and vulnerability.

In the end, the internal dynamics of Soviet politics may carry greater weight than international pressure in shaping the Kremlin's human rights policies. If the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is now preoccupied with consolidating his political power and revamping the Soviet economy, as Western analysts believe, he is unlikely to risk being labeled by colleagues as soft on the Americans or soft on the Jews.

To maintain balance between liberalization and control, Soviet authorities often send contradictory signals to Western and Soviet audiences. For example, while increasing emigration in the 1970's they also prosecuted leading emigration activists.

The emergence of people who "dare to decide where to live," Mr. Shcharansky observed, "threatens the very principles on which this system is built." Soviet affairs specialists doubt that Moscow will liberalize enough to satisfy fully American desires. That may explain the mixed results of the Jackson Amendment of 1974, which made reduced tariffs and Government credits for the Soviet Union contingent on a relaxed emigration policy.

The linkage may have contributed to the wave of departing Jews, who numbered 145,873 from 1975-80. But it also locked both countries into a problem from which they have not yet escaped: The Soviet leadership could not seem to be yielding to overt American dictates, and so harassed and arrested some activists. Washington could not approve of half measures. And Russians then grumbled privately that despite a large exodus, Washington had not responded with improved trade terms. The two systems do not mesh.

## Italy's Annual Report Is Upbeat Reading

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.

MILAN, ITALY — DESPITE recent economic concerns such as the discovery that poison had been added to some cheaper varieties of Italian wine, and financial damage to vegetable growers arising from consumer fears of fallout from nuclear clouds coming from the Soviet Union, Italy's overall economy is stronger than it has been in a long time.

The annual reports of many of the leading Italian companies are overflowing with good news. For example, Fiat, the country's largest industrial company, posted record profits last year of \$890 million. Fiat also participated in the much-contested rescue of the Westland helicopter company in Britain.

Fiat's main owners, the Agnelli family, have been trying to repurchase the 13 percent minority of voting shares acquired by Libya 10 years ago for \$400 million and now valued at more than \$2.7 billion.

Moreover, Italy's large companies have been buying new affiliates all over Europe. Carlo De Benedetti, the head of Olivetti, presided over the purchase last month of Triumph Adler, Volkswagen's office equipment and computer company.

And Silvio Berlusconi, a leading television executive, started the first nongovernmental television chain in France and is looking for new projects in other European countries.

## Inflation Falling

If the corporate giants in Milan, Turin and Rome are making it clear that Italy's economy is thriving, the raw figures offer the same message. An American investment banker said recently that lending houses were eager to offer good terms to Italy, which they feel is safer for investors than the third world but which also

has more room for growth than other developed economies. Inflation, which once reached levels that badly tarnished Italy's reputation, is now down to 6.5 percent and dropping.

Figures that take into account the large off-the-books economy — made up of small businesses and after-hours workers, which do not report to the tax authorities — indicate that Italy may be a larger industrial power than Britain.

## Joining a Club

For Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, the latest confirmation of the country's new strength was the decision at the Tokyo economic summit to admit Italy, along with Canada, to the "Club of Five" (which became a Club of Seven).

While still less than a full member of this group of leading industrial nations, Italy will now be able to sit in with them and consult on some of the world's most important financial decisions.

The main blot on Italy's record is the continued high unemployment of youths, although as a former Christian Democratic Cabinet Minister said recently, the country is blessed with strong families that absorb some of the social and economic costs of this problem "by keeping the kids at home long after they are kids."

The young people, and many of their parents, might prefer it otherwise, of course.

Whether the economy will continue to produce good tidings is a matter of constant debate here.

Some conservatives, along with the Communist opposition, point to the large budget deficit (and, for the Communists, unemployment) as signs of weakness.

But for the moment at least, the small print, despite the gloomy headlines, makes clear that the bad news from Italy is only part of the story.

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## Sharing the Power in France

## Mitterrand Is Making Waves, but Small Ones

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

PARIS  
PRESIDENT François Mitterrand of France sent up a small warning signal last week. "I am here," it seemed to say. "Do not ignore me." It came during a Cabinet debate on the Pacific island territory of New Caledonia, long a disputed subject between the left and right and a place where violence erupted last year between forces favoring and opposing independence.

The new conservative Government in Paris has vowed to revise the island's political structure. But Mr. Mitterrand, making a rare intrusion into the everyday affairs of the state, warned that he would look very carefully at any changes in the French possession that might provoke more disturbances.

It was a less-than-burning issue, to be sure. But in discreetly threatening a confrontation with the conservatives, Mr. Mitterrand's gesture epitomized the approach the French President has taken to the unusual arrangement, now two months old, by which Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, has been sharing power with Jacques Chirac, the conservative Prime Minister, in a relationship the French call cohabitation.

## Chirac, Not Giscard

When the arrangement began last March, after the right won control of Parliament and the Prime Minister's post, it was widely assumed that President Mitterrand would have to settle for a weaker, more ceremonial role. And, in the first phase of cohabitation, Mr. Mitterrand has been seeking a delicate balance. According to some who know him well, the President decided that he would have to resist the temptation to oppose actively the conservatives' program.

Mr. Mitterrand is reliably reported to believe that his own long-term political prospects will improve if he stays apart from the running of the Government, being conspicuously and scrupulously respectful of the Constitution, which gives great power to the Prime Minister.



President François Mitterrand (right) and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac walking on the Champs-Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe during commemoration of end of World War II this month.

"He also wanted to avoid any possibility that if the Government runs into trouble, Chirac will be able to say that Mitterrand's obstructionism caused it," an official here said.

To a great extent, the nonbelligerent strategy pursued in the first two months helps in retrospect to explain why Mr. Mitterrand chose Mr. Chirac in the first place, rather than another figure, like former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who might have pressed less aggressively than Mr. Chirac for the conservatives' program. Mr. Mitterrand was legally entitled to appoint a figure like Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. But he apparently believed that to do so would have appeared to the public, which wants cohabitation to work, to be disrespectful of election results that gave the right, led by Mr. Chirac, the victory.

## Staying Visible

Under the circumstances, what standing does Mr. Mitterrand have? There is no question that in French domestic affairs, Mr. Chirac has seized the initiative. He has moved toward such things as privatizing nationalized industries more slowly than many here expected. But the Prime Minister has dominated the news and pushed ahead with a program that is in large part opposed by the Socialists. "Chirac is in charge," an official said. "They really don't have that much to do these days over at the Presidential Palace."

Still, Mr. Mitterrand has avoided being pushed into a purely ceremonial role. For one thing, he has used the prestige of his office to remain visible. This was apparent during the meeting of industrialized democracies in Tokyo earlier this month, although Mr. Chirac also attended. The Prime Minister's determination to go to Tokyo had stirred expectations here that he would try to upstage the President, to show him as a figurehead. Nothing of the sort happened, however. At one point, Mr. Mitterrand, appearing at a press conference, declared: "France speaks with one voice." Mr. Chirac was seen in the audience nodding his head in agreement.

And if, in domestic affairs, Mr. Mitterrand seems often to be going through Presidential motions without exercising real influence, he has sometimes used a second tactic — the occasional threat of opposition — to force Mr. Chirac to back off. Moreover, Mr. Mitterrand has slowed down Mr. Chirac's pace by precluding the Prime Minister's use of the power of decrees, analogous to an executive order in Washington, and forcing him to go the longer route of passing laws in parliament.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mitterrand, who for years fared very poorly in opinion polls, has gained immensely in popularity since cohabitation began, thus proving that he is likely to be a major political force in what is seen here as the ultimate contest, the 1988 Presidential election, in which Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac, now joined in the same Government, are likely to be opponents.

The belief is that the public will turn away from whoever makes "cohabitation" untenable. That represents a major constraint on both sides, one that for now at least forces Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac to live more or less peacefully together.

## Terrorism or 'Political' Crimes

## Extradition Is Proving a Touchy Subject for the Senate

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

WASHINGTON  
EIGHTEEN months ago, in a ruling that still reverberates between Washington and London, a Federal judge refused to extradite Joseph Patrick Thomas Doherty, an Irish Republican Army fugitive convicted of killing a British soldier in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The judge accepted Mr. Doherty's argument that the slaying was a political act, exempt from extradition under a 1972 treaty between the United States and Britain.

Mr. Doherty was the fourth I.R.A. fugitive to escape extradition by invoking the "political offense" doctrine. He would be the last under a new treaty signed by the two Governments nearly a year ago, which lists a number of violent offenses that may not, whatever their motivation,

be regarded as political acts. But despite efforts by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who last week sent her Secretary of State for Northern Ireland here to lobby for Senate approval, the treaty remains mired in the Foreign Relations Committee, its prospects for gaining the necessary approval of two-thirds of the Senate uncertain.

The treaty has provoked heated debate. To the Reagan Administration and to Mrs. Thatcher, who has pointedly reminded Americans of the Britain's role in last month's raid on Libya, the treaty is a weapon in the war against terrorism. But to opponents, led by Democrats on the committee, and including many influential Irish-Americans, the treaty repudiates a tradition as old as the nation itself, that of providing refuge to other countries' political dissidents. As Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut likes to remind people, this country was, after all, born of a violent uprising against British rule.

All the nearly 100 treaties in force between the

United States and other countries bar extradition for offenses "of a political character," a phrase that is essentially left for judges to define, case by case. Under the new treaty with Britain, the courts would not under any circumstances exempt fugitives accused of specified crimes of violence — including aircraft hijacking, crimes against diplomats, hostage-taking, kidnapping, murder and manslaughter, and various firearms offenses.

The British treaty is part of a wider strategy by the State Department, which wants to negotiate with "stable democracies" to limit the use of the political offense doctrine as a protection against extradition. Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, testified last year that fugitives from such democracies can get "fair treatment" at home.

This approach, negotiating new treaties on a country-by-country basis, disturbs some critics, who argue that it is not always self-evident which countries are stable democracies or, even more problematically, which are likely to remain so. Morton H. Halperin, the director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Washington office, told the Foreign Relations Committee that the delicate task of publicly sorting out our allies into democracies and non-democracies can lead to judgments that are either impulsive or wrong.

But the opposite approach, redefining the political offense doctrine for application to all countries, presents other problems. The worldwide approach blurs distinctions

among countries where there is sometimes a fine, but valid, line between terrorist and freedom fighter. A more fundamental question is whether the United States, born of a violent revolution, should now abandon the principle of shielding foreigners who are making their own revolutions, however distasteful the violence may seem to outsiders.

The Justice Department handles some 200 extradition requests from foreign governments every year under a system that appears to work well. In one highly publicized case five years ago, a Palestinian accused of murder was extradited to Israel after a Federal court ruled that a bomb blast in a marketplace did not qualify him for political exemption. And this year, a Federal appeals court in San Francisco cleared the way for extraditing an American, William Joseph Quinn, to Britain to face charges that he killed a police constable in London as part of an Irish Republican Army action.

But if the change would not have much practical impact, its symbolic import is substantial. From one point of view, even one case is too many if the result is that "the United States has become a sanctuary for terrorist murderers," the State Department's Mr. Sofaer argues. From the other viewpoint, a few cases are the price to be paid for preserving the tradition of asylum. As Mr. Halperin of the A.C.L.U. put it: "We should leave the task of determining which revolutions are praiseworthy to history. It is not a task for bureaucrats or judges."

## THE JERUSALEM POST LIBRARY - May 1986

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هكذا من الأصل



# Turning Factories Inside Out at Chrysler

By JOHN HOLUBA

WARREN, Mich.

"ISN'T that a beautiful sight," exclaims Richard E. Dauch as he looks at the body of a pickup truck as smoothly lowered onto a chassis at the Chrysler Corporation's newly refurbished assembly plant here. "Every 54 seconds a chassis frame, cab and cargo box come together to make a truck. It's the most exciting part of an assembly plant."

Mr. Dauch, at the age of 43, is Chrysler's chief of manufacturing, the man turning the company's factories inside out as he brings a combination of high technology and industrial discipline to the assembly lines.

Now an executive vice president, he is likely to figure prominently in Chrysler's top management when Lee A. Iacocca and others in his generation retire later this decade. Al-

plants that were dirty inventory-clogged monuments to stagnant technology into gleaming facilities with sharply increased productivity.

He makes no attempt to hide his enthusiasm for the task. A burly, 6-foot-2-inch ex-football player, he barks out a pungent stream of orders and encouragement to subordinates in a management style that seems to be a cross between Gen. George Patton and Woody Hayes, the longtime football coach at Ohio State University. Mr. Iacocca, whose own style tends toward the brusque and profane, several times has called Mr. Dauch "that tough German" in admiration.

Indeed, even Mr. Dauch acknowledges that if there is any impediment in his way to the top, it may be his aggressive style. That, he says, may not mesh well enough with more restrained colleagues. "The squeaky wheel often gets the grease, but sometimes it gets replaced," he observed in typical blunt fashion.

point particles and solvent fumes. Here, potted palms are placed around the building, demonstrating the purity of the air.

Industry analysts have noted Chrysler's emergence as the most efficient producer of cars and trucks in the domestic auto industry in the last few years, and it was Mr. Dauch who was in charge. Ann C. Knight of Paine Webber said in a recent report on Chrysler that "better-than-forecast earnings have resulted from better-than-predicted manufacturing efficiency."

Mr. Dauch is not shy about taking credit for the improvement. The change, he says, came about because Chrysler's top management was forced by the company's near collapse in the late 1970's to pay more attention to its factories.

Chrysler "went bankrupt technically," he said. "Maybe that's because

ty. "He was an intelligent player. If we needed someone to learn a new position we'd move him around."

At Purdue, Mr. Dauch studied industrial management, a combination of engineering and business administration. Upon graduation in 1964, he went to work for General Motors at its Chevrolet car and truck complex in Flint, Mich.

The fast tracks up G.M.'s corporate ladder have been financial analysis, sales and design. Mr. Dauch avoided them. Instead, he became a factory foreman, learning how a giant assembly plant works. "When you learn trench warfare in the auto industry, you don't learn it in universities," he said. "You learn it as a foreman. I made sure I had five good years as a foreman."

Today he insists that aspiring manufacturing managers at Chrysler start as foremen. Young engineering

As a football star at Purdue in 1962.



Richard Dauch on the floor of Chrysler's assembly plant

though Gerald Greenwald, the chairman of the company's automobile subsidiary, is considered Mr. Iacocca's heir apparent, Mr. Greenwald is 50 and his own retirement will provide an opportunity later for executives now in their early 40's. Mr. Dauch, personally recruited six years ago by Mr. Iacocca from Volkswagen of America, is one of the men most prominently mentioned when industry executives and analysts get to talking about strength beyond the hypothetical Greenwald era.

"Chrysler has put a lot of emphasis on manufacturing and that has given Dick Dauch a lot of visibility within the company," said John McElroy, editor of Automotive Industries, a trade publication. "You have to figure him to be one of the top contenders to be running the company in the year 2000."

In the meantime, Mr. Dauch (pronounced down) is revolutionizing the company's factories, transforming

The plant here, which is called Dodge City and produces full and midsize pickup Dodge trucks, was reopened last week after three months of refurbishing. It is typical of Mr. Dauch's approach, which emphasizes cleanliness, pleasant working conditions and an obsession with the details of production — an approach that is being watched carefully by competitors.

At the plant, hundreds of robots handle welding and painting jobs that would be tiring and boring for human operators. Floors under the assembly lines are painted white, making it easier for workers to spot dropped parts but, more important, emphasizing the importance of cleanliness and tidiness. In the separate building where trucks are painted, all workers and visitors must don non-woven smocks and walk through an air blast to prevent them from carrying in dust. Old-style paint shops were unpleasant places, the air sodden with

we didn't nurture manufacturing properly in the past. Now there's been a re-birth of manufacturing and there's been a re-birth of Chrysler. Isn't that amazing?" he says with some sarcasm. "To me it's basics; it's blocking and tackling."

The football metaphor is typical. Mr. Dauch sees many parallels between the determination, organization and skill needed to win football games and the ability to manage complex factories with hundreds of millions of dollars of machinery and thousands of employees.

The game has long been a big part of his life. Raised on a farm near Ashland, Ohio, he was an All-State fullback in high school and attended Purdue University on an athletic scholarship. He earned two varsity letters as a fullback and linebacker in the early 1960's, but injuries limited his playing. Dale Samuels, one of his coaches at the time, recalls that Mr. Dauch's leading characteristic was versatility.

graduates are required to spend three to five years on the plant floor before moving into offices. In the past, many went directly from training programs into administrative jobs.

Dauch has developed what he calls his "Four M" approach to industrial production. "The first is manpower," he explains. "I want people well educated and trained and to be team players who care about team goals." The other M's: Methods that predict accurately what materials and manpower will be required; machinery capable of consistent production; and materials suited to the product and process.

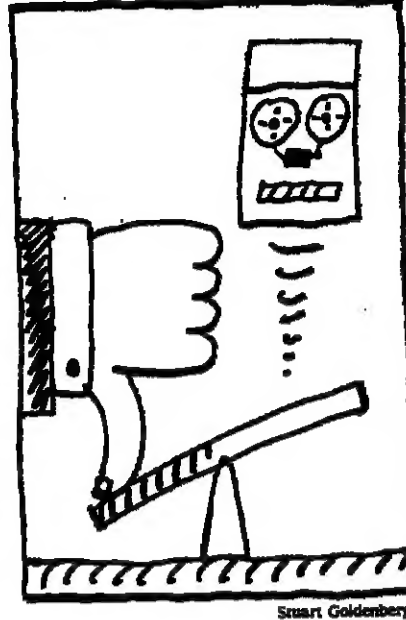
Since joining the company, he has retooled four of the company's 10 assembly plants in North America, with three of those completed in the last three years — and each on schedule. G.M. and Ford, in contrast, have encountered extensive delays in bringing out new products from new or re-modeled plants.

# The Economy

## WEEK IN BUSINESS

## Sperry Fights Back Against Burroughs

Sperry tried to rebuff Burroughs' second takeover attempt, but analysts and traders say the two computer companies are not through sparring. Sperry scoffed at the \$70-a-share tender offer, and said that if Burroughs gets 50 percent of its stock, it might offer to buy the rest at \$80 a share. If Burroughs then tried to buy the stock back from Sperry at \$80 a share, it would wind up having to pay more than \$4.6 billion total for the company. Burroughs said it would be willing to negotiate, but analysts said it might not be willing to meet Sperry's price — although another company might well be. Sperry stock closed at \$73.50 on Friday.



Stuart Goldenberg

Producer prices fell six-tenths of 1 percent in April, the fourth consecutive drop. For the year to date, they have fallen at a whopping annual rate of 11.1 percent. The fall was attributed mainly to the drop in oil prices. But that same drop is largely responsible for a factory operating rate of 79.3 percent of capacity, unchanged from March but still the lowest rate in more than two years. Retail sales rose a sluggish five-tenths of 1 percent in April. Industrial production rose two-tenths of 1 percent in April, a small gain after two months of declines. Business sales fell 1.6 percent in March and inventories jumped four-tenths of 1 percent. The inventory to sales ratio is now at 1.4 percent — the highest in nearly three years. Housing construction soared 4.1 percent in April.

Insider trading charges against Dennis B. Levine, a managing director at Drexel Burnham Lambert, set off a bomb on Wall Street. The S.E.C. charge that Mr. Levine made millions in profits by trading on privileged information — and the Federal criminal charge that he obstructed the S.E.C. investigation — pointed out the delicate but complicated nature of the investment banking business. Stocks of companies often rise on takeover rumors, which indicates some leaks in the system. But never has the S.E.C. looked so intensely for the source of those leaks. Traders believe the Levine case is the proverbial tip of the iceberg, but some wonder how much the S.E.C. can really do to prevent exchanges of information within a group as close-knit and as reliant on those exchanges as investment bankers.

Suits against Union Carbide arising from the Bhopal disaster should be heard in India, not the United States, a Federal judge ruled. But he said that he might reconsider unless Carbide cooperated in getting the case heard in India and provided much of the same information as if the case were heard in the United States. Lawyers for many of the victims had wanted the case heard in the United States, where any damage awards would probably have been higher.

Debate over the Senate tax plan is starting to focus on specific provisions. Among the most contentious is the elimination of I.R.A. deductions for nearly all workers, and it is beginning to look as if that deduction will be restored. Not so likely is the restoration of many tax shelters.

The House passed a fiscal 1987 budget that calls for drastic cuts in military spending but probably would require tax increases. The \$94.3 billion budget also cuts the deficit to a level below that provided in the Senate-passed plan, and makes fewer domestic spending cuts. A confrontation with the Senate and the White House is a foregone conclusion.

House Democrats presented an omnibus trade bill that they say would open more markets to American goods. But the Administration said it is protectionist. Among the provisions of the bill is a transfer of some decision-making authority from the President to the special trade representative, and a requirement that formal talks be sought with any trading partner with "an excessive trade surplus" with the United States.

Bond prices fell steeply during the week on the belief that interest rates have hit bottom. And an unexpectedly large \$6.1 billion increase in the money supply indicates that the Fed will not ease unless the economy weakens significantly. Stocks also faltered in a week of wide swings. The Dow Jones industrials ended at 1,759.67, down 29.76 for the week.

Mannell H. Johnson will be the vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and H. Robert Heller, a Bank of America economist, will take the seat of Preston Martin, the former vice chairman who resigned.

RJR Nabisco is expected to sell its Canada Dry and Sunbelt soft-drink operations to Cadbury Schweppes. Analysts said the sale would indicate how difficult RJR finds it to compete with the stranglehold that Coca-Cola and Pepsi have on the market.

Miscellaneous. Saatchi & Saatchi and Ted Bates formally announced their \$450 million merger, creating the world's largest ad agency. Carl C. Icahn has 16.9 percent of Viacom and says he has approached the company about a buyout. Members of the Pulitzer family plans two stock buybacks that would concentrate their grip on The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Merrill Perlman

# Wall Street's Army of Insiders

By JAMES STERNGLD

THE fine wine flowed and the 190 guests dined on ginger shrimp and roast veal at the festive dinner that Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Company threw last month to celebrate the investment firm's just-completed buyout of the Beatrice Companies, the consumer products giant.

Ten years ago, those involved in the secret planning for a takeover, even a big one, would have barely filled a table for eight at the Four Seasons. But the simple days are gone. The complexities and aggressiveness of Wall Street's takeover activity today require battalions of specialists who, in the normal routine of their jobs, arrange the deals and must resist the temptation to buy and sell the stocks before the takeover is announced.

These deal makers are Wall Street's new "insiders" — a growing army of lawyers, investment bankers, analysts, accountants, junk bond salesmen, corporate executives, commercial bankers, public relations consultants, proxy solicitors, secretaries and even printers. "Today, in a deal like Beatrice you could have 15 different institutions in on it," said Jay Higgins, co-head of corporate finance and mergers at Salomon Brothers.

Many of the guests who gathered for Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Company's celebratory dinner at the New York Historical Society's elegant Audubon gallery represented those institutions. They might have profited from their insider roles if they had bought Beatrice stock early in the secret effort to arrange the leveraged buyout that took the company private.

The nation's securities laws prohibit insider trading, in which confidential information, not available to the public, is misused to make a trading profit. The law requires that all investors have equal and timely access to information that would affect a company's stock price. The law, however, has never confronted so many insiders. Arranging mergers, takeovers, buyouts and stock buybacks has become a major growth in-

dustry. And policing the swelling ranks of insiders has become exceptionally difficult. Some say it is an impossible task.

"You have an entire system that is built on trust and faith, and by and large it has worked," said Samuel L. Hayes 3d, a professor of investment banking at the Harvard Business School. "But it has not been geared to handle these numbers of people. It is vulnerable." The chief of the mergers department at a major Wall Street firm adds: "If you deal with a universe of say 2,000 investment bank-

So many are privy to the corporate secrets that insider trading might prove to be unstoppable.

ers, as you do today, rather than less than 200 only 10 years ago, the law of averages says that there are going to be more problems."

And there are. The stock price of nearly every major company acquired in the past year has shot up in the days before each deal was announced — an indication of the heavy insider trading that has become almost a norm. Some even argue that with so many insiders in the marketplace, the nation's insider trading laws are outdated, and the practice should be legalized.

"There are some strong arguments to be made for insider trading, that it is economically efficient," said Michael Bradley, an associate professor of finance at the University of Michigan's Business School. "The deals today are becoming much more open anyway. Those financed with debt are becoming so common, they are sort of public already. If insider trading is allowed, the public would learn of these things even faster" — a service to the public.

The insider problem became painfully evident last week with the arrest

of Dennis B. Levine, a 33-year-old managing director at Drexel Burnham Lambert. He was accused by the Securities and Exchange Commission of making more than \$12 million in profits through insider trading of stocks involved in mergers, a charge he denied. No insider has ever been accused of reaping such huge illicit earnings. Mr. Levine had been at it since 1980, the S.E.C. said.

As a senior executive at Drexel, and before that a professional at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. and the old Lehman Brothers Kuhn

Loeb, Mr. Levine had knowledge of numerous deals in the making. And, apparently, through his links with other Wall Street professionals he was able to learn of other impending mergers, even when his firm was not involved in the deals.

The news jolted Wall Street. "Previous insider trading cases have been pretty low-level," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a senior partner at Lazard Freres & Company and a veteran of two decades of high-level deal making. "They appeared to have been lapses that were inevitable, but you could always say that the system still worked. Then one case goes over the line, it triggers some fundamental thinking about where we are and where we are going. This could well be one of those situations because of the person."

The prospect that Mr. Levine might reveal the names of others on Wall Street who provided him with inside information that came their way as part of their jobs threatens to blow the Levine case into a major scandal that could force the securities industry into a re-examination of how Wall

Street's information networks operate.

The S.E.C. was eager to publicize the Levine case as a deterrent, its most potent method for policing the securities industry. But the commission files relatively few insider trading complaints. The number peaked at 24 in 1983, slipping to 13 in 1984 and 20 last year. "I don't think we are winning or losing the battle, but there is no question that we are making our presence known," said Ira Lee Sorokin, regional director of the S.E.C. in New York.

An overwhelming concern is the extent to which Mr. Levine or anyone who deals in insider information as part of his job, shares what he knows with outsiders, thus greatly expanding the number of people who could trade illegally as insiders. Wall Street officials say that Mr. Levine spoke frequently with arbitrageurs, the traders who speculate in stocks that are — or that they hope will become — merger targets. These officials point out that several stocks in which Mr. Levine allegedly invested experienced sharp buildups in trading volume just after Mr. Levine's purchases, an indication that arbitrageurs might have been making multimillion dollar purchases. But investigations of such rumors, in price as well as volume, have raised the issue of whether those who traded in the stocks did so on the basis of insider information or market rumor.

"People trade on rumors all the time; I don't think there is anything we can do to eliminate the problem of spreading rumors," said Gary G. Lynch, the S.E.C. enforcement chief. "The other problem is that what many call rumors aren't rumors at all. People get information, use it to trade on and then later say they traded because they heard a rumor. That is one of the most common defenses that we hear in insider trading cases."

Many experts link the rise in insider trading to the evolution of Wall Street's takeover practices, which require the involvement of many more people today than in the 1970's.

## The New York Stock Exchange

### MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED MAY 16, 1986

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Unocal	14,485,900	22 1/2	- 1 1/2
Phila El	12,302,000	17 1/2	+
Sperry	11,572,400	73 1/2	+
Oak Ind	9,879,000	2	- 1/2
AT&T	7,992,100	23 1/2	- 1 1/2
IBM	7,078,600	144 1/2	- 4 1/2
Mobil	6,759,000	30	- 1/2
East Air	6,315,500	9 1/2	+
K mart	5,967,400	50	+ 1 1/2
Bart Tr	5,145,200	19 1/2	+
Navistar	4,907,600	9 1/2	- 1
Safeway	4,598,400	40 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Masey F	4,432,700	2 1/2	+
Am Exp	4,102,600	57 1/2	- 1/2
Inexco	4,027,300	5 1/2	+ 1 1/2

### MARKET DIARY

	Last	Prev.
Advances	717	1,246
Declines	1,285	719
Total Issues	2,213	2,215
New Highs	152	170
New Lows	36	32

### VOLUME

	Last	Year
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Week	To Date
Total Sales	621,747,853	13,754,842,116
Same Per. 1985	513,370,287	10,350,499,307

### WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Change
New York Stock Exchange	158.7	154.8	155.1	-3.25
Industrial	122.1	118.4	118.8	-3.32
Transp	68.5	67.6	67.7	-0.74
Utilities	150.8	146.5	146.7	-3.51
Composite	137.3	134.2	134.4	-2.68

## Standard & Poor's

	Sales	Last	Net Chng
400 Indust	268.7	259.4	-0.97
20 Transp	202.1	194.7	-6.20
40 Utilis	102.3	100.7	-0.78
40 Financial	28.8	27.7	-0.79
500 Stocks	238.5	232.2	-5.08

## Dow Jones

	Sales	Last	Net Chng
30 Indust	815.2	1745.8	-29.83
20 Transp	794.2	765.5	-16.32
15 Utilis	183.7	180.0	-1.88
65 Comb	702.8	679.9	-11.63

## The American Stock Exchange

### MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED MAY 16, 1986

(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
HomeShop	3,850,900	53 1/2	...
Wickses	3,269,600	5 1/2	- 1/2
DomePet	2,627,600	1 1/2	+
AmExFF wt	2,479,000	4 1/2	+
FlAustPr	2,334,900	10 1/2	- 1/2
WangLabs B	1,700,000	16 1/2	- 1/2
BAT Ind	1,588,000	5 1/2	+
AmIntl	1,340,200	8 1/2	+
HomeGrp	1,061,400	27 1/2	...
LorimarTel	986,800	26	+

### MARKET DIARY

	Last	Prev.
Advances	284	503
Declines	497	288
Unchanged	149	134
Total Issues	930	925
New Highs	87	85
New Lows	18	21

### VOLUME

	Last	Year
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Week	To Date
Total Sales	62,194,155	1,270,213,349
Same Per. 1985	33,935,085	834,081,190

1550







WASHINGTON  
James RestonForeign  
Policy  
Review?

One of the interesting things about the Reagan Administration's foreign policy is that a majority of the American people, as measured by the popularity polls, support it, while some of the most experienced Republican students of foreign policy, looking to the future, want to amend it.

Fortunately, and surprisingly, this suggestion for a reappraisal of the conduct or misconduct of our foreign policy is not primarily, so far, an issue between the two major political parties. The President is the one who is saying everything is O.K., and arguing the Bert Lance principle that all is well, and that "if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, for example, Mr. Reagan's former Ambassador to the U.N., has been in a way the most thoughtful and precise defender of the Reagan doctrine of opposing Communist aggression and expansion.

But since she has come home to Bethesda and university life in Washington, she has been suggesting that we can't do everything everywhere, but have to choose between the primary and secondary problems of the nation's security.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick says that contrary to what we often think, "we are vulnerable, capable of being destroyed in minutes. Our resources are limited. We, like other nations, need a foreign policy that gives priority to our national security."

Her point is not that Mr. Reagan is wrong, but that he has to choose between what is theoretical and what is practical, and must recognize the limits of American power. That, she implies, he has not done.

Henry Kissinger comes at the problem from a different angle. He insists that the time has come to reappraise U.S. relations with the Russians and the allies in Europe, and he makes some good points.

First, he says, it's unnatural for the continent of Europe, with a population larger than that of the Soviet Union and a gross national product

The debate  
to amend  
the  
Reagan  
doctrine

one and a half times greater than the Russians', to rely for so much of its defense on the United States.

Second, he says, remembering Europe's opposition to the U.S. raid against the terrorists in Libya, "the United States cannot grant Europe a veto over its actions outside the NATO area unless it is to abdicate its responsibilities for the global equilibrium."

Accordingly, Mr. Kissinger proposes that the major allied nations establish a committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary General of NATO, Lord Carrington, to "define frankly what differences are foreseeable and how to manage them."

Nobody could object to this, but before this sensible suggestion has even been discussed, Mr. Kissinger proclaims that the committee's conclusion is "unavoidable."

"Some of the American forces now in Europe," he says, "would contribute more effectively to global defense if they were redeployed as strategic reserves based in the United States and able to be moved to world trouble spots."

His assumption seems to be that if the U.S. would begin withdrawing its troops from Europe, the Europeans would shape up and bear the burden of defending themselves.

Maybe so, but there is another view here, namely that if the U.S. begins to pull its troops back from Europe, the European allies will not replace them, but leave the struggles beyond NATO to Uncle Sam.

When Henry Kissinger speaks, people listen. But the Kissinger doctrine, like the Reagan and most other doctrines, may be a little too neat. He is helpful in calling for a reappraisal of our policies; but his prescription might be popular with isolationists and also with the Russians, who have always wanted to divide the United States from its allies in Europe. In short, Mr. Kissinger could be logical, and all wrong.

Then there are other voices in the Republican Party who should be but are not often heard, such as J. Irwin Miller, chairman and executive officer of the Cummins Engine Company and a sort of a modern Wendell Willkie business booster.

"Our wonderful country, it appears to me," Mr. Miller says, "is on the wrong track in at least a few important areas... Our conversations, our TV, our newspapers, even our intellectuals are unusually preoccupied today with systems and ideologies. This," he adds, "is very un-American."

Anyway, the main point here is that there is now a general feeling in Washington that we're passing into another phase in the history of the Republic, and that the time has come to think anew about the future. That is happening here and elsewhere, quietly and outside the headlines. It's a good sign, though little noticed.

## Yes, the U.S. Can Afford to Help Manila

By Allen Weinstein

WASHINGTON — The honeymoon is over between the United States and the fledgling Filipino Government of Corason C. Aquino — a fact for which both countries should be grateful. The first sharp words on both sides concerned American aid. Although we should be encouraged by the financial assistance already provided by the Reagan Administration and Congress on an emergency basis, there is much more to be done. Additional support is needed, though not necessarily big infusions of Government funding.

Tensions began to rise in late April, when key Philippine officials, including Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel and President Aquino, started pressing publicly — largely in the international media — for new American aid programs likely to cost billions of dollars. Secretary of State George P. Shultz responded in early May with the dry observation, "We don't have an infinite capacity to provide money." The Secretary's subsequent meetings in Manila with Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Laurel and others appear to have ended such public exchanges, but the seeds of disillusionment have clearly been planted on both sides.

This "morning after" effect may have been inevitable, given the intense affection that has bound Americans and Filipinos during the peaceful but dramatic "revolution" that took place in the Philippines in the last seven months. By now, the new team in Manila is entangled in the prosaic intricacies of governance — dealing with a national treasury in near-bankruptcy, political institutions in a shambles, a vast proportion (close to 70 percent) of its people on

Allen Weinstein, president of Boston University's Washington-based Center for Democracy, served on the United States delegation sent to observe the Philippine Presidential election in February.

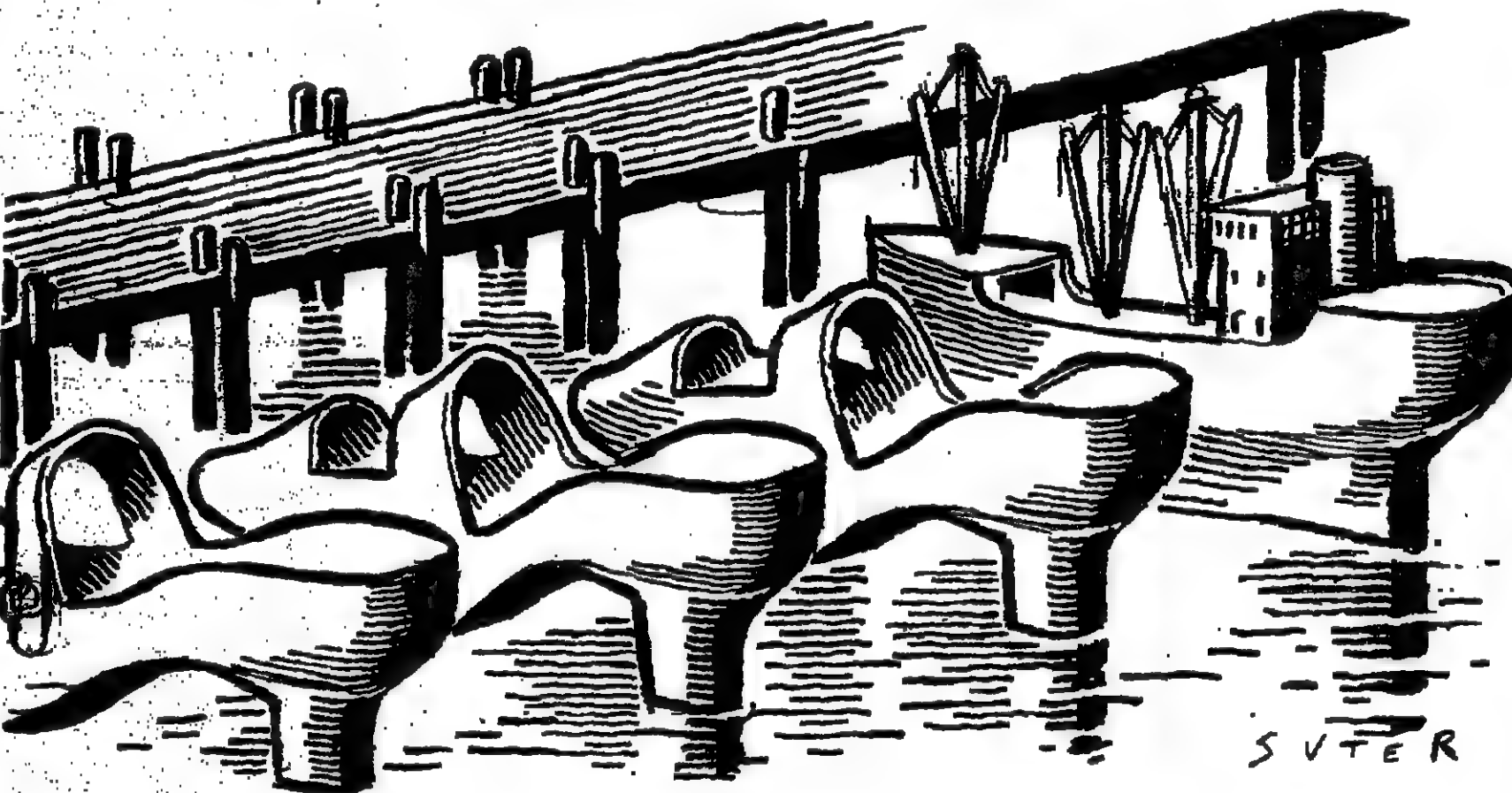
or below the poverty margin, an economy in dramatic decline and a Marxist-led insurgency unwilling to surrender the hope of future armed takeover.

During the current transition period, both sides have reason to complain. Some American officials feel that the Aquino Government, in office less than 100 days, does not appreciate either the extent or the fidelity of American support. Some Filipino officials question the quantity and timing of such aid, arguing for faster delivery of a greater amount. Such concern reflects President Aquino's first priority: to provide concrete evidence of progress at a time when each of the three "M's" — Marcos, the military and the Marxists — await a possible turn on stage.

What can the United States do to help her meet these concerns in a timely and affordable fashion? Here are seven proposals for raising the economic water table in Manila that require, at the outset, expenditures mainly of imagination and initiative — by both the public and private sectors in both the Philippines and the United States.

First, Washington should increase significantly, and quickly, the United States sugar quota for Philippine producers.

Second, we should dispatch a mission to Manila of leading officials from the Department of Commerce

Initiatives  
that involve  
the public  
and private  
sectors  
in both  
countries

## Chernobyl, Three Mile Island, Hiroshima

By Robert Jay Lifton

THE radioactive particles from Chernobyl are nothing less than a message of shared fate. To begin to understand that message, we must look at precisely what has been neglected by commentators on the Soviet accident, as well as by designers of nuclear plants and weaponry everywhere: the psychological factor.

In addition to possible physical danger from radiation, millions of people in the Soviet Union, other parts of Eastern Europe, Scandinavia and elsewhere throughout the world have been exposed to a lifelong psychological immersion in death: permanent fear of invisible contamination.

I encountered that fear first in Hiroshima survivors and later in the people exposed to the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. Deadly harm is threatened not by a visible substance like fire or flood water, from which one can flee to a relatively safe position, but by something far more insidious because it cannot be detected by senses and may strike at any time. While one can speak of invisible contamination in connection with exposure to toxic chemicals, radiation disasters have an added aura of dread associated with limitless danger, fearful mystery and images of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Efforts by authorities to control such a disaster can, for those exposed, assume qualities of absurdity and deception — beginning with characteristic reassurances of safety, followed by partial reversals and by hurried and contradictory evacuation arrangements. At Three Mile Island, as in Hiroshima, people sensed that

Robert Jay Lifton, who is professor of psychiatry and psychology at the City University of New York, is author of "Death and Life: Survivors of Hiroshima."

no one really knew the extent of the danger. As one woman put it: "I believe the amount of radiation has never been and never will be known — perhaps until people start having effects from it."

Five years after the Three Mile Island accident, people in the area remained haunted by fear of delayed radiation effects. One man, referring to his family, wondered whether they would "die before their time." Women pregnant at the time of the accident were especially fearful about the transmission of abnormalities to children born after the accident: "Are their genes going to be affected? Are they going to have children who are disfigured or become diseased?" As in Hiroshima, people tended to associate any illness or discomfort — general fatigue, a cut that does not quickly stop bleeding, a common cold — with radiation effects. For they felt themselves to have been exposed to an endless chain of potentially lethal impairment that, if it did not manifest itself in one year — or in one generation — might well make itself felt in the next.

Those most exposed to invisible contamination may be shunned or even ostracized. This fear of contagion was described by people at Three Mile Island in a number of ways. One man expressed rage toward his brother-in-law because "he wasn't going to allow us back into his house because we were diseased... you know, like lepers." In Hiroshima, that rejection became almost a second victimization, to the extent that for a period survivors were known as "A-Bomb outcasts."

This overall pattern, sometimes known as the "radiation response syndrome," can occur in any culture, and is not a manifestation of outside attempts to exaggerate a disaster, as the Soviet Union has claimed. Rather it stems from the nature of nuclear disaster itself and is a predictable consequence of such a disaster. People exposed to nuclear disaster sense very quickly that they are in a situa-

tion that cannot be controlled. One man at Three Mile Island, noting a continuous disparity between the authorities' claim to have the situation in hand, and their confused statements and actions, said mockingly: "Everything's under control? Nothing's under control... To this day, nothing's under control. How dumb do they think we are?"

Terrifying rumors containing varying degrees of truth are invariably part of the response. At both Three Mile Island and Hiroshima, there were stories of people experiencing endlessly bizarre symptoms, of grotesque diseases among animals and of the most extreme alterations of the general environment. At Hiroshima, the most disturbing rumor of all was that from that time onward, no grass, trees or flowers would ever grow again in the city. While the rumor turned out to be false, it symbolized a fear that nature was drying up altogether, that life was being extinguished at its source.

All these reactions, in some degree, will emerge from Chernobyl. There, the Soviet Union combined the patterns of denial characteristic of all nuclear accidents with its own habit of secrecy and obsession with maintaining control at all times over people, institutions and events. In recent days, the Russians have made an effort to disclose more information. Even so, they still have much to learn about confronting the truth of nuclear disaster.

So do we Americans. Quite a number of our officials have succumbed to the temptation to scorn the Soviet

Union for its lax arrangements, conveniently forgetting not just about Three Mile Island but also about other smaller, dangerous accidents that have occurred in this country. While the Soviet Union's failure to alert neighboring countries was morally scandalous, merely gloating over Moscow's subsequent political embarrassment can be part of an impulse to reassert, in nuclear matters, Soviet evil and American virtue.

There are wiser attitudes and conclusions. One is that nuclear disasters can readily destroy or radically disrupt the lives of millions of people, and take on dimensions that simply cannot be controlled. Moreover, whatever the precautions taken, the interplay between humans and technology is always fallible. The most fundamental conclusion, however, is that we are all, as citizens of the world, in this together.

The primal truth of the nuclear age is universal vulnerability. The scientific findings of "nuclear winter" make clear that every nation is subjected to the possibility of extinction if a certain level of nuclear megatonnage is used. Chernobyl teaches us that similar vulnerability applies to all nuclear disaster.

It has sometimes been said that only a frightening nuclear disaster would enable people to overcome their psychic numbing and avoidance of the issue. Chernobyl could serve as that kind of warning. I believe that ordinary people throughout the world, in their most profound psychological reactions, correctly associate Chernobyl with nuclear-age vulnerability. Chernobyl thereby provides an opportunity for a deeper understanding of the principle of shared nuclear fate. We must seize that opportunity out of the pure self-interest of everyone. We must press all governments, starting with the United States and the Soviet Union, toward measures that can help alleviate the nuclear threat and shape our shared fate into a genuine human future.

So do we Americans. Quite a number of our officials have succumbed to the temptation to scorn the Soviet

A message  
of 'shared  
fate'

approach to strengthening the Philippine economy. The commission's recommendations could provide a basis for accelerated American economic involvement in the Philippines, and its very existence would reaffirm our historic commitment to the survival of Philippine democracy.

Americans may forget that it was on our own national birthday, July 4, 1946, that the Republic of the Philippines was formally inaugurated. During World War II, American and Filipino troops fought alongside one another to help liberate the Philippines, and the 17,000 gravesites in Manila's American Cemetery comprise only partial evidence of their enormous valor. The two countries trace their association back to 1898 — sev-

Economic  
measures to  
help Aquino  
provide  
concrete  
evidence  
of progress

eral generations of tangled blood ties.

The events of the last several months have afforded our two nations the start of a new and more promising relationship. We must nurture it wisely. Whether the United States proves as responsive to the Filipino people today, in their moment of economic crisis, as it was during their time of political distress, may determine whether or not the Philippines achieves its potential and becomes the freest, most dynamic and most productive society in Asia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
Flora LewisPhilippines  
Facing the  
Future

MANILA

A great deal is made here of the differences in the motley crew that assembled into President Corason Aquino's Government after deposing Ferdinand Marcos. Indeed, personal rivalries and jockeying for patronage power are probably more important than contrasts of outlook.

Opposition to former President Marcos was the one thing that brought them all together. That may be why Mrs. Aquino doesn't mind Mr. Marcos's continued grasp for the limelight. She says that "it enables us to keep track of what he's up to," but she doesn't seem to consider him a threat. His noise helps maintain her team's cohesion.

The new leaders aren't a particularly ideological group, considerably less so than most European governments. They feel an intense pressure to produce results, as quickly as possible, which both unites and divides them because they argue about approaches.

Vice President Salvador Laurel, who has high ambitions for the succession, said with passionate feeling during an interview: "This government must succeed. If it doesn't, the Communists will move to take over and the minute the military senses that is coming, they will act first. That will be the end of our chance for democracy."

Though he is the professional politician, Mr. Laurel seems more emotional and misty-minded than the woman who came ahead of him. He is the one who told President Reagan in Bali that he had "cobwebs of doubt" about U.S. support, and who argues that the troubles of the new Philippine Government should earn it unlimited indulgence. He doesn't appear very practical.

But the dominant theme stressed by the new leaders is eminently sound. They say democracy means that individuals and communities must seize the initiative instead of waiting for government programs and largesse, that "people power" now has to be put to building up the country after its success in tearing down the old regime.

Finances are in a dreadful state and the country needs both an injection of

'People power'  
now has  
to be put  
to building up  
the country

aid to get going and relief from the immediacy of its overwhelming debt. But it also needs to cultivate the new sense of competence and self-reliance that Mrs. Aquino has invoked.

The U.S. should be supportive without creating a relapse into the feeling of dependency. Meanwhile, Japan has a greater stake in the Philippines than it is prepared to acknowledge. It should help more, in its own interests and as a way of healing the lingering wounds and animosities from wartime conquests. The country is an important market for Japan, but has no purchasing power now, while the yen has too much.

More important, Japan has a strategic interest in the health of Filipino democracy, which requires economic recovery. The two great American bases are critical to the security of Japan as well. Tokyo should consider economic aid to the Philippines an investment in its own defense, rather than arguing as some Japanese leaders do that it should wait to make sure there is political stability.

Politics and economics are completely interlocked. Mrs. Aquino has a sophisticated strategy for dealing with the Communist insurgency, which was expanding rapidly under Mr. Marcos. It is surely a mistake to berate her for offering to negotiate with the Communists. She is in effect seeking to isolate them, the better to cope with the hard core of irreconcilable revolutionaries.

The offer of amnesty and cease-fire is aimed at reassuring the lukewarm and wavering among the rebels. Rehabilitation takes money, but it will enable the Government to show it has honestly tried for a peaceful, generous solution. The hard-core insurgents are unlikely to accept a cease-fire. They are already purging and killing some of their comrades who apparently want to turn themselves in.

Meanwhile the army is reorganizing and should be in a far better position to face the holdouts when Mrs. Aquino decides it is time to take the offensive. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says "we will be ready." He seems to admire the President. He told me, "If Marcos had followed the management style of Mrs. Aquino, he might not have faced the debacle." The insurgency is more a political than a military problem, he points out, and Mrs. Aquino will be facing it with broad political support.

The U.S. is wisely avoiding any direct involvement in counter-insurgency planning. It is, as General Enrile says, an indigenous revolutionary movement, home-trained, and it is best home-fought. The Philippines still has a long way to go, but focusing on the problems shouldn't obscure the prospects. For once, things are heading the right way.

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# Living With Runaway Fame

By ALJEAN HARMETZ

**W**hat happens when dreams come true? More to the point, what happens when riches you never dared to dream about are accidentally poured into your lap — fame, adulation, revenge on the world, money, an Academy Award?



Bronson Pinchot, above, found fame in "Beverly Hills Cop," while Linda Hunt, at top, achieved renown in "The Year of Living Dangerously."

Linda Hunt, Daniel Day Lewis, Bronson Pinchot, Oprah Winfrey and Anjelica Huston were virtually unknown to movie audiences when a single memorable performance brought them celebrity overnight. An Off Broadway actress, two struggling young character actors, a talk show host and a has-been, they were all — metaphorically, at least — struck by lightning. They had the courage and the skill to saddle the thunderbolt, but they could not have planned for the lucky accident that made their sudden fame possible. How do they account for their lucky break and how do they feel, looking back at it now?



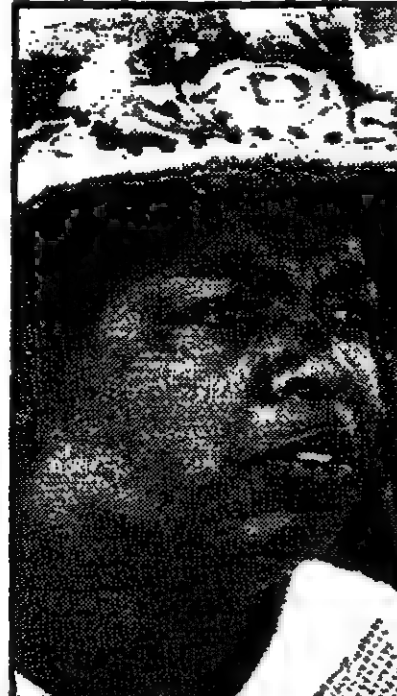
"Success is a potent thing. It disrupts your image of yourself," says Linda Hunt. "I was so associated with the struggle of my work, collecting unemployment, how difficult it was to get opportunities to act. I'm still adjusting more than three years after 'The Year of Living Dangerously' came out and two years after I won the Oscar."

Barely 4 feet 9 inches tall, Miss Hunt was sure her life would be "a

constant rhythm with no leaps." Then she took the chance of playing Billy Kwan, a male dwarf, in "The Year of Living Dangerously," and life would never be a constant rhythm again.

"I bought my cousin a miak coat last week," says Oprah Winfrey. "It's hard for me to remember drawing water from the well every morning and playing with corn-cob dolls."

Miss Winfrey — a bulky black woman who weighs in at 200 pounds — had a comfortable life as a talk show host in Chicago when Quincy Jones



Oprah Winfrey was lauded for "The Color Purple," and two dissimilar portrayals won acclaim for Daniel Day Lewis, made up at left for "A Room With a View."

came to town for six hours and, out of boredom, flipped the dial on the television set in his hotel room to "The Oprah Winfrey Show." She had never acted before, but Mr. Jones, co-producer of "The Color Purple," chose her for the crucial role of the defiant Sophia. The role brought her an Academy Award nomination and a starring role in a forthcoming screen adaptation of Richard Wright's novel "Native Son." And her television show will be seen across the country next fall.

"I used to be a choice between working and not working. Now the choices are more difficult," says

Daniel Day Lewis.

"A Room With a View," in which Mr. Day Lewis plays the insufferable prig Cecil Vyse, and "My Beautiful Laundrette," with his performance as a London bully boy who wants something more from life than bashing Pakistanis, were finished nearly a year apart. They opened in New York the same day, allowing movie critics to marvel publicly at his range. "My Beautiful Laundrette" was never supposed to open in New York at all. It was made for British television.

"There was a little part in 'Beverly Hills Cop,' about six lines, a fruity little guy," says Bronson Pinchot. "And the casting agent said, 'Can you improvise something?' I almost didn't do it. I waited to audition for two hours and, by then, I was so zany, I went ahead and did it."

A poor, clever boy who had won a scholarship to Yale, Bronson Pinchot foresaw a plodding future as an actor. Even in college, he was a character actor, playing crisis-ridden men in their 40's. "I decided when I was 35 I'd start to get film roles — playing the thinning hair, sensitive types. Until then, I'd work in regional theater." Instead, that tiny role as Serge, a pretentious art dealer with an indecipherable accent, made him a celebrity at 24.

"Sooner or later, there will be tears before bedtime," warns Anjelica Huston. "Within a week of having won the Oscar for 'Prizzi's Honor,' I found myself doing a screen test at Warner Bros. I didn't get the part. I was more upset by it because I had won. It made me feel not having to prove myself any more was an illusion at best."

At the age of 15, Anjelica Huston was given the chance to be a movie star when her father, John Huston, starred her in his movie, "A Walk With Love and Death," about two teen-agers walking across Europe in the 14th century. With a sullen, reluctant performance, she did her best to throw the opportunity away. At 22, struggling toward what she had carelessly discarded 17 years earlier, she was waving knives and cavorting in skin-tight leather briefs in some distant century in "The Ice Pirates." Her father wanted to reward his producer for giving her the part, so he dug out some galleys of a book that had been lying on his desk for two years — "Prizzi's Honor."

Except for Anjelica Huston, who grew up using her father's and grandfather Walter Huston's Oscars as toys, the actors felt themselves overwhelmed by the sudden success.

"I think about it all the time," says Miss Hunt, "in that striking dark voice

that seems to measure mountains with a syllable. 'The world runs on star names. I asked Wally Shawn, 'If I hadn't won the Academy Award, would you have written 'Aunt Dan and Lemon' for me?'"

"It's like someone put me on a mailing list for thermal underwear," says 28-year-old Mr. Day Lewis, describing the feeling of being badgered by strangers. "I'm trying to be realistic. By 1987, they may have somebody else's address. I'm quite capable of living on very little. I don't have a car. I live in London in a nice flat that doesn't belong to me. The only thing I would hate to do without is privacy."

Privacy is the first thing lost when Newsweek describes you as "one of



Anjelica Huston—She earned it on her own.

the few people alive who could steal a scene from Eddie Murphy." Says Mr. Pinchot, "Last year, after 'Beverly Hills Cop' came out, people were leaning out of cars and screaming at me. I took a short vacation. I went to Greece for five days. I stayed two months in a hotel at the top of a mountain. I realized I was terrified to come back. I don't answer the phone. I have no social life at all. The minute I'm not working, I jump in my car and go away."

"The hardest part is that people assume you've changed," says Miss Winfrey. "They think you're condescending, non-caring, an arrogant snob. They know if they were famous for three minutes they would lose their minds and they assume I've lost

mine. The least thing and they say, 'You're too good for me now.'"

Was it luck that made Quincy Jones twist the television dial? Miss Winfrey shakes her head. "I act as if everything depends upon me and pray as if everything depends upon God. Success in your work is not luck. If the door opens and you're not ready to go through it."

Miss Winfrey has always been ready to go through any door and, if the door wouldn't open, she has talked it down. By the time she was 8, she was known as "The Little Speaker," reciting "Invitations" at church teas and black social clubs. "People say, 'How can you not be oppressed if you were born in Mississippi in 1941?' I always excelled. If you're the best, nobody can put you down."

Like Miss Winfrey, Linda Hunt is "blessed with resilience and enormous confidence" in herself as an actor. Few ironies are lost on her. She has certainly not missed the irony that her short body — an obstacle to so many parts during the 10 years she was building an Off Broadway career — was a necessity for the role that brought her national prominence and an Academy Award.

"The side of myself that tends toward cynicism is greatly amused by it," she says.

When Peter Weir came to America in desperate need of recasting the role of Billy Kwan just four weeks before "The Year of Living Dangerously" was to go into production, she was acting Off Broadway in "Metamorphosis in Miniature" for \$250 a week. She thought: "If Peter and I are right and I am the right person to play this part, it will be very good for my career. If we are wrong and totally crazy and this turns out to be an embarrassment, I'll have wrecked my career."

She had wanted to be an actress since she was 12, and she says that, "since my body is me," she has never thought of her stature as a limitation. Particularly not in the beginning. "I had youth on my side," she says. "It doesn't matter what anyone says to you if you have youth on your side."

For Bronson Pinchot, acting was an accident. Of the five lucky actors, he is the one who most believes in luck. "I feel charmed," he says. "I spent last month what I made in 1983. I feel like a Dickens character swooped out of the bad life and put in the bosom of the best."

## One-Man Shows Encounter High Odds in Hollywood

By VINCENT CANBY

In "Sweet Liberty," the new film written and directed by Alan Alda, who also co-stars in it, there's a scary, potentially hilarious scene on a roller coaster: Michael Caine, as an arrogantly self-assured, womanizing movie actor named Elliott James, decides to change cars as the roller coaster is making its slow, steady, creaky approach to the ride's first and highest precipice. Elliott, at the last minute, has taken it into his head to move to the front to sit with his pretty, pigeon-brained mistress.

Because "Sweet Liberty" is a comedy, you know that the decision isn't going to cost Elliott his life, but it does hold the promise of wild humor. If "Sweet Liberty" were a Buster Keaton film, Elliott would never make it to the next car. He'd get stuck midway between the two, though he'd somehow survive the heading dives, hairpin curves and subsequent heart-in-the-mouth ascents, without changing expression, with not a hair out of place. In a bit of slapstick wizardry, the farsighted Harold Lloyd would wind up three cars to the rear, delightedly cuddling a policeman instead of his girlfriend. Elliott James makes the switch successfully, but cannot kiss his mistress because her mouth is open in a nonstop scream.

This is actually one of the film's funnier scenes but, like "Sweet Liberty" itself, which is a satire on movie making and movie makers, the payoff doesn't match the buildup. The film is too nice for its own good. It's the friend who doesn't have a mean thing to say about anybody and thus becomes just the least bit tiresome and unbelievable.

As he demonstrated with "The Four Seasons," Mr. Alda is far more than a competent writer-director-actor. He has a good ear for the sincerely meant cliché, and a true appreciation for the little disturbances of men and women. He's in touch with the ordinary world the rest of us inhabit. Yet his fiction could profit by a collaboration with someone less fair-minded and not so easily inclined to see the other side of any argument — someone with a gift for rudeness and risk-taking.

In somewhat the same way, Richard Pryor's "Jo Jo Dancer, Your Life Is Calling," which is as much of a one-man effort as any big-budget Hollywood movie can be, appears to be in desperate need of a devil's advocate. Mr. Pryor not only wrote the screenplay (with Rocco Urbisci and Paul Money), directed it and plays the leading role, but he also lived the life of which the film is a fictionalized, soft-focused, nearly painless recollection.

His film pretty much covers the facts of Mr. Pryor's life as they've been reported by him and others. Jo Jo Dancer, superstar, addicted to liquor and cocaine, lies in his hospital bed, halfway between life and death, having been badly burned while free-basing cocaine. In a dream state, he attempts to find a reason for living by recalling the past: his childhood in a brothel in a small town in the Middle West, the difficulty of maintaining his own identity as a black man in a white man's world, his rise to fame and fortune in nightclubs, on the concert stage and in films, his trouble with wives and other women and, finally, his low self-esteem that led to his various addictions.

The essentially sentimental nature of the film is not surprising in view of Mr. Pryor's already demonstrated fondness for cornball, tug-at-the-heart comedies, which, like "The Toy" and others, have been hugely successful at the box office. The shock is that in this, his directorial debut, Mr. Pryor should make so little of the extraordinary biographical material he has so ruthlessly and brilliantly exploited in his one-man concert appearances.

"Jo Jo Dancer" has a number of good things going for it, including the performances of Paula Kelly, Billy Eck-

stine, Carmen McRae and Eton Cox (as the young Jo Jo). But, at its best, it's only a pale imitation of the far more stylish self-examination that Bob Fosse pulled off in "All That Jazz" (with Roy Scheider standing in for Mr. Fosse). At its worst, it's a star's conventional, life-affirming confession of all of the nasty things he did (and that were done to him) en route to the top.

One of the crucial differences between Mr. Pryor (in his debut as a triple-threat man) and Woody Allen and Mel Brooks, who have successfully written, directed and starred in their own films, is that he doesn't seem to see himself as others see him. This is the same thing as saying that he never persuades us that he's the romantic, angst-ridden character the screenplay would have him be. In "Jo Jo Dancer" there are two dissimilar Richard Pryors on screen at the same time.

The way the role of Jo Jo Dancer is written, and even the way Mr. Pryor has himself photographed, seem to suggest that he thinks he possesses the built-in personal appeal of a Sidney Poitier or a Harry Belafonte, which he doesn't. The Richard Pryor we know and admire is a skinny, witty, fast-talking con artist who has survived, both physically and emotionally, on the strength of his astonishing wit and his almost suicidally crazy courage to expose exactly what's passing through his mind at any moment.

One doesn't become an auteur just by acquiring the clout to write, direct and star in one's own work. One has to have a particular (as well as a consistent) point of view, something to say and a voice in which to say it.

Woody Allen's talents as a writer, actor and film maker have evolved and become enriched in the process of making a body of work that's now so personal, seamless and idiosyncratic that his presence is felt even when he doesn't appear on the screen.

Something of the same can be said of Mel Brooks, whose range and interests are very different from Mr. Allen's. Both men share a gift for exuberant parody, as exemplified by Mr. Allen's "Zelig" and Mr. Brooks's chief d'oeuvre, "Young Frankenstein." Both men also like to stretch the conventions of cinema realism, though when Mr. Allen does it, as in "The Purple Rose of Cairo," it has something of the sweet, surreal logic of "Alice Through the Looking Glass" and Buster Keaton's "Sherlock Jr."

When Mr. Brooks does it, the result is sheer, lunatic anarchy. Check out the climax of "Blazing Saddles," in which the period western comedy the audiences has been watching suddenly lands in the middle of a contemporary Hollywood soundstage, where a prodigiously awful production number is being rehearsed under the direction of a petulant Dom DeLuise.

Burlesque lives in the films of Mr. Brooks, who's as introspective as a whoopee cushion. Chekhov, Ingmar Bergman and Bob Hope are some of Mr. Allen's antecedents. More important than these differences, however, is that Mr. Allen and Mr. Brooks each possesses his own clearly defined personality, which he also has the talent to express.

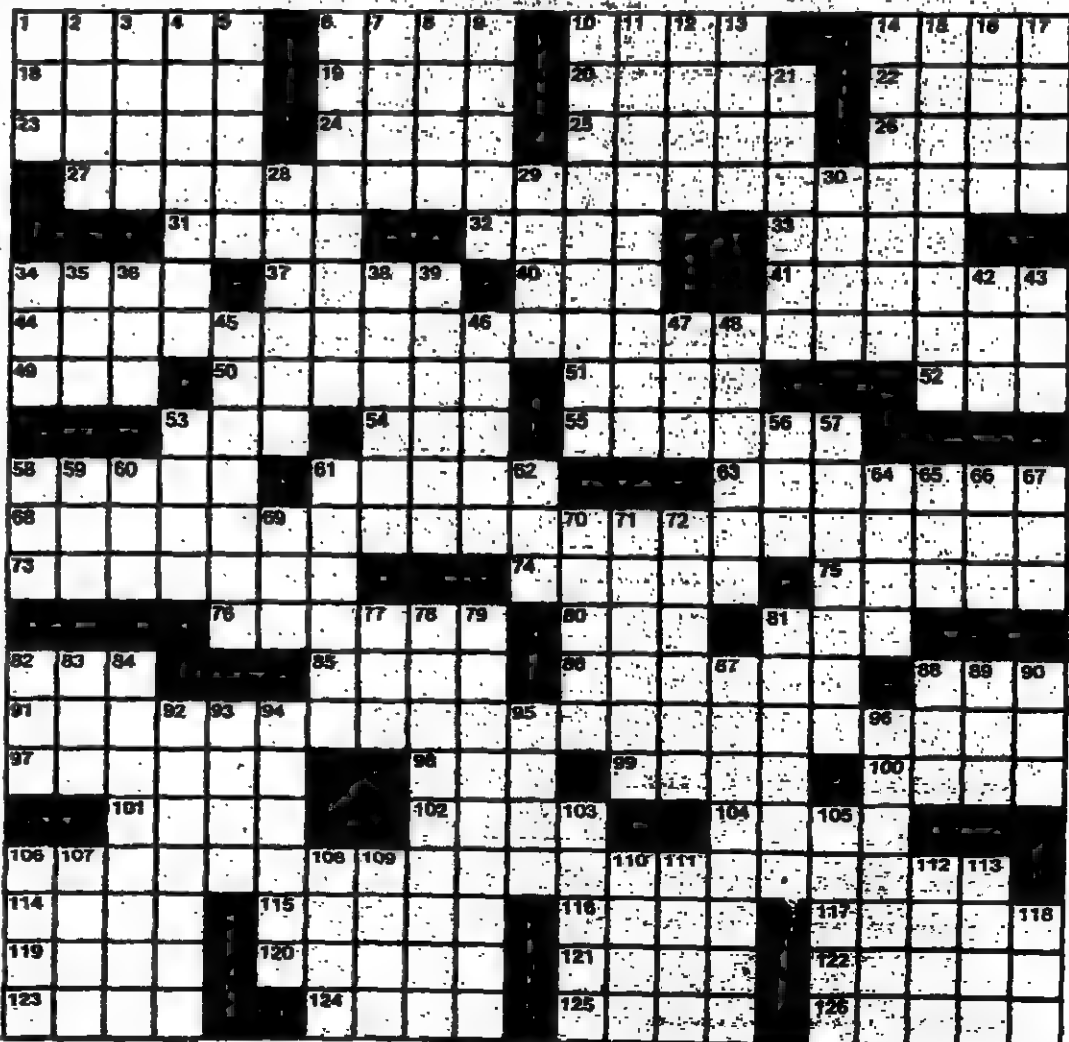
The American film industry has never taken kindly to triple-threat film makers, nor gone out of its way to encourage them. Chaplin is the single exception of the past. He succeeded not only because he was someone the public adored, but because he was also a sharp businessman. Keaton, a genius with no talent for business, wound up broke though never to be forgotten. Eric von Stroheim was treated badly by the studios, but his methods of shooting couldn't easily be justified in an economic system that survives only when profits exceed expenditures.

Orson Welles couldn't function in Hollywood but, later operating abroad, he still managed to write, direct and act in nine extraordinary films. These were almost all that he had time for considering his other interests, including living the good life and acting in other people's movies to help pay the expenses.

## Verbal Math BY ROBERT KATZ/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk

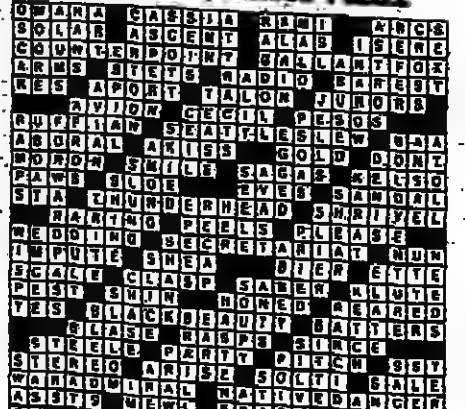
## ACROSS

- 1 Lower
- 6 Whistle stop
- 10 "Exodus" author
- 14 Beef cut
- 18 Takes five
- 19 Farmer's need
- 20 Spotless, as one nation
- 22 Organic compound
- 23 Attack
- 24 Verdi opus
- 25 A/k/a
- 26 Bartók or Ligeti
- 27 Mets' little Indians' + what September hath =
- 31 Pony
- 32 Kind of machine
- 33 Dynamics starter
- 34 Saarinen
- 37 Chaucer's —
- 40 Bath
- 41 Reduce to rags
- 44 Lizzie Borden's blows —
- 45 "Easy Pieces" + proverbial crowd =
- 49 Whammy
- 50 Family of a games expert
- 51 Lab heater
- 52 Those in Toulouse
- 53 "Skip to My —"
- 54 This is sometimes near beer
- 55 — swiss
- 58 Indian tree
- 61 Philippine tree
- 63 Brainstormed
- 64 Mrs. Astor's — + Laker's + Tarkington novel =
- 73 Early French —
- 74 " — Ben Jonson!"
- 75 — cotta
- 76 Raids the refrigerator
- 80 The Greatest
- 81 Dundee one
- 82 Bus status
- 85 Part of a comet's head
- 86 Vacillates
- 89 Suitable
- 91 Boxcars + blind mice" + Rome's hills x Arabian nights =
- 97 Alchemist's concoction
- 98 A La. campus
- 99 Not fooled by
- 100 Early Latin —
- 101 Fork part
- 102 Fly with pie, e.g.
- 104 Plant ailment



- 7 " — Central Park"
- 8 Fox from Mo.
- 9 First and reverse, e.g.
- 10 Sans frills
- 11 Interacted realistically with
- 12 Pack (quit)
- 13 African village
- 14 Renaissance, literally
- 15 Far from X-rated
- 16 Shed feathers
- 17 "The thing." to Hamlet
- 21 Real or Fourth
- 28 — played the game"
- 29 Lamb
- 30 Winter solace
- 34 Old letter
- 35 Ram's mate
- 36 Mardi Gras figure
- 38 Cameraman's device
- 39 " — Since — apples —"
- 40 Byron
- 42 Palindromic word
- 43 Ticks
- 45 Bobby of Polo
- 46 Grounds fame
- 48 Spy, in Spain
- 49 Toronto's prov.
- 48 Indigamous
- 53 — Persa, Etruscan king
- 56 Dutch commune
- 57 William T. G. Morton was one
- 58 Chamotte or Vance: Abbr.
- 59 — Canals
- 60 Helioptere's bane
- 61 Moscow menu item
- 62 — Cat (polar zone vehicle)
- 64 " — o'clock scholar"
- 65 Gerona's river
- 66 Poet's always
- 67 Gene stuff
- 68 A.F.L. follower
- 70 Kind of butter
- 71 Early Arizona
- 72 Sight from Ararat
- 77 U.N. figure in 1959
- 78 Some soils
- 79 Flawful root bark
- 81 Fervor, in Falmouth
- 82 Brooklyn or Bronx ending
- 83 Org. for Bruns et al.
- 84 Yardsticks
- 87 Petitions
- 88 Estuary
- 89 Pod dweller
- 90 Asian holiday
- 92 On the way out
- 93 Aachen article
- 94 Western Front feature
- 95 — da-6
- 96 Odious
- 103 Hannibal, to Scipio the Elder
- 105 Neck warmer
- 106 Nigerian rulers
- 107 Tweed twitter
- 108 Attempered
- 109 Key follower
- 110 Gen.
- 111 Design
- 112 Censored item
- 113 Combo size
- 118 Result

## ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE





# Did the British betray them?

By LAURENCE MARKS / London

FOR 40 YEARS since the end of World War II, some veterans of the French Resistance have complained bitterly that hundreds of their members were betrayed to the Germans in 1943 by British military planners. At least two official investigations, one in Britain in 1944 and one in France in 1948, found the charge unproven.

But a BBC television film has revealed evidence suggesting that the allegation is true, and that more than 400 French patriots were casualties of a lethal bureaucratic rivalry between two British intelligence organizations.

The Nazi round-up of the Special Operations Executive's network of spies and saboteurs in northern France during the summer of 1943 was one of the biggest British intelligence disasters of the war.

In his official history, *SOE in France*, published in 1966, M.R.D. Foot concluded that the network, code-named *Prosper*, was blown primarily as a consequence of poor security.

Now the BBC documentary "All the King's Men," produced by Robert Marshall, has disclosed that Henri Dericourt, SOE's air transport officer in France, had been planted in Paris as a double agent by Britain's Secret Intelligence Service without the knowledge of SOE's controllers.

The network was destroyed mainly by information which Dericourt fed to the Paris headquarters of the German counter-intelligence organization SD, in order to establish his own credentials there.

In January 1943, Prime Minister

Churchill and President Roosevelt, with their chiefs of staff, met at Casablanca to hammer out Allied strategy. Stalin had been pleading with them to open a second front in the West to relieve pressure on the hard-pressed Red Army fighting the Germans in the East. The two Western leaders agreed on a limited invasion of France that summer.

But on April 15, Churchill was told by his chiefs of staff that there would not be enough planes or landing craft available for an invasion during 1943. Instead, to discourage the Germans from switching divisions from France to the eastern front, the British decided to mount a strategic deception plan, code-named *Cockade*, counterfeiting preparations for Allied landings in Brittany and the Pas-de-Calais.

Churchill sent for Francis Suttill, commander of *Prosper*, and personally briefed him with the disinformation that an Allied invasion would take place that September. British military planners new that captured agents of the Resistance would be likely to pass this on to the Germans under torture or threat of torture.

Back in France, Suttill ordered his network to increase their sabotage operations in preparation for what he and they believed would be a September invasion.

Dericourt, who had been a civil aviation pilot in France before the war, was smuggled out of France to England in 1942 by SIS. This organization had discovered that he had

had pre-war contacts with Hans Boemelburg, who in 1943 was head of the SD in France.

SIS recommended Dericourt to SOE without revealing his German contacts. He was parachuted into France by SOE in January 1943, to organize secret dropping zones and landing fields and to supervise SOE flights in and out of the country.

Within three days of arriving in Paris, Dericourt got in touch with Boemelburg. Before every SOE flight, he would tell Boemelburg the time and place of the drop or landing. One of Boemelburg's men would then call the German Air Force to ensure that the SOE plane was not intercepted. Incoming agents would be followed. No arrests were made that might compromise Dericourt.

He would also collect all SOE mail and, before dispatching it to London, pass it to Boemelburg. "The networks in northern France were being totally compromised, flight by flight and letter by letter," the film reports. Suttill regularly met Dericourt, unaware of his German contacts.

On April 22, Dericourt was briefly recalled to London. He reported on the extent of German penetration of *Prosper* to the deputy head of SIS, Colonel Claude Dansey, who told him to maintain his contact with Boemelburg.

On May 13 Suttill flew back to London to report to SOE's controllers. He returned to France unaware that his network had been blown.

On June 12, the arrests began. By the end of July more than 30 SOE agents and more than 400 resistants working with them had been seized. In the hope of saving their lives, Suttill made a desperate pact with Boemelburg, who promised to treat them as prisoners-of-war in return for information about the position of all SOE arms dumps in France. The Germans failed to honour the pact. The agents and their French colleagues were sent to concentration camps, where most of them perished.

At any rate, *Cockade* failed to convince the Germans, who withdrew 27 divisions from France during that summer.

Dericourt was investigated by SOE after he returned to England for the last time in February 1944, and was absolved of treachery. He was tried for treason in France in June 1948, and acquitted. He is believed to have died in a plane crash in Laos in 1962.

Dansey's hostility to SOE was notorious. The professional intelligence-gatherers of SIS were contemptuous of the SOE's saboteurs, and resented the fact that Churchill had set up a separate organization outside SIS control. Sir William Stephenson, a senior SIS officer at the time, says: "It was common knowledge within the intelligence community that Dansey was intent on destroying SOE."

On the evidence of the BBC film, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the SIS used Dericourt to sacrifice the SOE network in the hope of selling a lie to the Germans.

(London Observer Service)



Members of the French Resistance being tried by a German military court

ON THE way to Mr. Kenya, we go with Francis to visit his village, where his wife Agnes and some of their children live. It is a fairly prevalent state of affairs in this country: the husband works in the city, possibly keeping one or two of his school-age children with him, while his wife stays at home in the village, working the farm with the help of the other children. It's hard to make a decent living here otherwise, especially if one is at all ambitious for the children's education, for only the first eight grades are free. Still, it seems to play havoc with family life.

Francis, who is a quick-witted fellow with a fine sense of humor, has been living in modern, sophisticated Nairobi for the past ten years, while Agnes has remained a simple peasant woman. Francis dreams of the day when he'll have saved enough money to retire, as he calls it, to his home and family, but you wonder how he will ever settle down with his wife again. He has grown light years away from her, and at best her naïveté makes him laugh.

Francis belongs to the Kikuyu tribe, the largest in Kenya, and his

## Frances and Agnes

RANDOMALIA / Miriam Arad

village, Nyeri, is in the heart of Kikuyuland. The soil here is rich, and not a square inch of it is left uncultivated; small plots of corn, fruit and vegetables for home consumption alternating with larger ones of tea, coffee and sugar cane to be sold for processing. Nyeri itself is a hillside village of lush greenery and small, poor houses, its paved roads teeming with children.

Agnes welcomes us shyly and disappears at once into the kitchen to produce cups of millet and maize, sweetened and boiled in milk. This is followed by the staple native dish, *nyiro*, a mash of beans, plantain, potatoes and maize, eaten with the fingers. It's filling and no doubt nutritious, but we prefer the last course - pineapple fresh from the field. Seeing we like it so much, Agnes presents us with a large home-made basket filled with pineapples

and passion fruit as a going-away gift. It is only then, when we are actually on the point of leaving, that Agnes ventures to address us directly.

WHERE do I come from, she asks. I say Israel, but as that obviously means nothing to her, I try "Jerusalem," and then, since she is a Christian, I add that it's near Bethlehem, where Jesus was born. She is struck speechless. I try again, explaining that Bethlehem is a town a few kilometres from Jerusalem, and that I live in Jerusalem itself where Jesus was crucified.

She stares at me wide-eyed, like a child who has been told a fairy tale and suddenly meets Snow White's lady-in-waiting or Little Red Riding-hood's mother in the flesh. I can see her trying to digest my words, till finally she asks: "Then how Jesus

come here?" A good question, which I answer as best I can, all the time wondering what on earth their missionaries and preachers have been telling them. Francis, needless to say, has been doubled up with laughter throughout this, though he is a pious Christian himself, as he has solemnly informed me on more than one occasion. It seems an odd, amoral sort of Christianity to me, but at least he's honest about it.

I (on the way back to Nairobi): Listen, Francis, your wife received us so beautifully. I want to give you some money to buy her a present with, okay?

Francis (who can evidently think of better uses for cash): You can't trust a man with money.

I: Then maybe it's better if I buy her a present myself, and you give it to her.

Francis (not considering that such a good idea either): How do you know I won't give it to my girlfriend?

Indeed I don't, so I submit and give him the money to do with as he pleases. Seeing what the church has achieved with him, who am I to teach Francis right and wrong?

THE SEVEN-year-old came to me with tears in her eyes. She was clutching a fuzzy puppy in her arms and she told me how she had been playing with it, tugging at a towel it had in its mouth, when one of the pup's teeth fell out and the gum bled. The child was visibly terrified that she had done some irreparable damage to her beloved pet, until I assured her that, just like herself, the puppy had only lost a milk-tooth and that he was none the worse for it.

Actually, most people don't know that dogs and cats shed their milk-teeth just like humans and many other mammals. Usually this happens so unobtrusively, and the permanent tooth comes along so quickly, that it just isn't noticed. Of course, in this case the tooth was yanked out a bit sooner than it would have fallen out if left alone; but in the end, no harm was done.

It is this business of teething, of course, that makes puppies such a nuisance. As anyone who has ever raised a puppy can tell you, they will chew on anything - and I mean anything! Furniture, rugs, shoes, clothing, electric wires, house plants, kitchen sponges: One wonders if they will ever stop. Eventually they do, once they have grown up.

DOGS DO NOT have a very well developed tactile sense. This is no doubt a protection in the natural state, where they are always getting into brambles and the like, even the feet are not very sensitive. The areas where dogs have most sense of touch are on the muzzle, around the ears and on the chest and belly, which is

## Teething problems

where they like to be petted. On the rest of the body they have less feeling, and if you stroke them lightly they hardly know it. For this reason, dogs like a good firm pat on their back or sides and not the gentle caress a cat appreciates.

But most of the dog's tactile sense is centred in the nose and mouth. A dog's sense of smell and taste is far keener than ours. If we remember that a human can, with difficulty, detect lactic acid in water at a dilution of 1:50 while a dog can detect it at 1:10,000, one gets some idea of what a smelly world a dog lives in.

But the mouth is also the dog's tactile contact with things; and just as a young child wants to touch every new or interesting object, so the puppy wants to have it in its mouth. This is the dog's way of getting acquainted with things. It doesn't chew on things to be destructive but to really "see" them.

As a dog grows older, it becomes familiar with most of the objects in its environment, and needs only sniff them to recognize them. Dogs, and cats as well, make great use of their noses, and often when I return from visiting someone my cat sniffs me all over. I call it "reading the paper."

It is also quite certain that animals draw conclusions from these smells. One dog I had used to growl every



Furs, fins and feathers by D'vora Ben Shaul

time I came back from a visit to a friend whose own dog and mine were sworn enemies. The dog could recognize the smell of his rival as being different from that of most dogs, for he only growled at this one scent.

I also sent my cat into hysterics once when, after I had visited a woman who has a pet hyena, my cat got a whiff of my shoes. The animal acted as if a real live hyena had come into the room, and crouched on a shelf, spitting and growling until I put the shoes on the balcony.

NOW, ALL of this is no doubt interesting, but it doesn't solve the problem of puppies chewing everything. The fact is that you can't do very much about it while the puppy is small and, as with toddlers, the best

thing is to keep things out of the pup's way. Of course, this includes electric cords and kitchen sponges. One of the commonest causes of puppy death is swallowing synthetic sponges and the like.

The other tip is to give the puppy things that it is allowed to chew. An old shoe (po, this will not teach him to chew shoes: he knows how anyway), a rawhide bone or even a real bone, as long as it's too big to be splintered or swallowed. This is an especially nice garden toy. You can also give the puppy an old towel to shake and chew. This will provide hours of pleasure, as will a firm rubber ball that is not soft enough to be torn apart and eaten.

Cats are not such a problem. Their tactile sense is great and they are more inclined to touch things with their paws which does far less damage. Surprisingly, though, they also do a good bit of chewing, and often go for electric cords and the like.

In the end, the problem always solves itself after a few months and the dog learns to leave things alone at about the same time as it no longer has teeth to cut or new artefacts to explore. The milk-teeth are all replaced by about seven or eight months, and this also reduces the need to chew.

Incidentally, this behaviour is not restricted to domestic dogs. In nature, jackals, wolves and foxes all do an enormous amount of chewing when small. They chew wood and anything else they can find, and in recent years have done a lot of damage by using plastic irrigation-pipes as teething rings.

audience.

Finally, in the last item of the concert, Shambadal was confronted with the formidable task of presenting an impressive performance of excerpts from Romeo and Juliet by Berlioz. Not only is this music incoherent in almost every two of its passages, its demands on the strings are extremely high and the moods change almost from phrase to phrase. Nevertheless, Shambadal achieved some impressive results. Phrases were brought out in distinct profile, intonation of the violins and actually all the strings was clean and emotional stimulation could be clearly felt throughout the whole performance.

THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Live Shambadal conducting with Lynn Harrell, cello (Mama Andriantiana, Tel Aviv, May 18). Shambadal: Shostakovich (world premiere); Baydn Concerto in D major for cello and orchestra; Berlioz: excerpts from Romeo and Juliet, Op. 97.

A MODERN composition is often characterized by an amazing gap between its theoretical complexity and its sonorous manifestation. Shambadal uses as a basis for his Shostakovich mathematical formulas, tone rows derived from the natural phenomenon of overtones and even Fibonacci rows and who knows what else. His explanations tower a whole page in the programme and make for highly interesting reading.

But what happens when all this is

## Intellectual sophistry

MUSIC / Benjamin Bar-Ain

translated into the language of music?

Shostakovich, with the possible exception of the short middle movement, is actually only a huge static mass of clustered sounds with no inner transformation, contrast or anything else which might have cancelled out its squareness and its total uniformity of colour. The intellectual sophistry of the scheme produces merely a rather

primitive onslaught of ever-growing loudness which after its initial impact soon loses its potency.

Shostakovich might be interestingly constructed but as an aural experience it leaves one unaffected.

There could have been no greater contrast to Shambadal's piece than Haydn's lovely phrases, pretty melodies and uninterrupted motion. Bringing out all these with spirited subtlety, Harrell created an atmosphere of outgoing optimism which seemed not only to do full justice to Haydn but which earned the soloist the gratitude of the whole

### STATE OF ISRAEL

### MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

#### Knesset Voters Register Law (Consolidated Version) - 1969

#### NOTICE REGARDING THE DISPLAY OF KNESSET VOTERS LISTS FOR THE 1986/87 VOTERS REGISTER

In accordance with Section 35 of the Knesset Voters Register Law (Consolidated Version) 1969, notice is hereby given concerning the days, hours and places for displaying the Knesset voters lists for the register of the above-mentioned year.

- Registration for Knesset Voters Lists.**  
In accordance with Section 2 of the Law, only those listed on the voters register will be entitled to vote in the Knesset elections.  
This also applies to those voting in Municipal Authorities elections.
- Display of Voters Lists for public inspection.**  
In order to enable people to check whether they or somebody else are registered on the voters register in proper fashion, Section 33 of the Law stipulates that lists be displayed every year in every settlement for inspection by the public.
- Times and places of display.**  
This year, lists will be on display from May 26-June 4, 1986, inclusive, account being taken of religious observance of days of rest.  
Places and times of display are fixed in accordance with Section 34 of the Law.  
In accordance with Section 36 of the Law, the lists displayed will contain only the names of voters residing at the location concerned.
- Lodging of appeals.**  
Any person who considers himself discriminated against as not being included in the register or improperly registered, may submit, in accordance with Section 40 of the Law, a request or appeal to the Minister of the Interior through the population registry office nearest his place of residence. Requests or appeals may not be submitted later than June 15, 1986. They must be submitted on the appropriate form, which is available at local population registry offices, and the display points. When submitting a request/appeal, you must show your identity card.  
Those who do not receive a reply to such a submission by Sunday, July 8, 1986, may lodge an appeal with the court up to July 18, 1986. This appeal, for which there is no charge, must be submitted on the appropriate form, available at the secretariats of magistrates and district courts.
- Display of Supplementary Voters Lists for Local Authorities, for residents who are not Israeli citizens.**  
In accordance with Section 16(a) of the Local Authorities Law (Elections) 1965, the Knesset voters lists will be supplemented by additional lists giving the names of residents who are not Israeli citizens. Everything stated in this notice with respect to the Knesset voters lists applies, with appropriate modifications, to the supplementary lists as well. If there are no supplementary lists at a local Council, a special notice will be posted to that effect. All the information given in Section 4 above regarding requests/appeals applies also to listing or lack of listing in the supplementary lists.
- The places and times of display, grouped by locality, are given below:**  
At all district and subdistrict population registration bureaus of the Ministry of the Interior, voters lists for the local authority areas under their jurisdiction will be displayed.  
All local authorities - lists will be displayed at the offices of town and local councils.  
Hours of display: During the whole of the period noted in Section 3 above, lists will be displayed during the regular working hours of the offices concerned.

#### GROUP OF LOCALITIES "A" (LOCAL AUTHORITIES)

**Display Points are:**  
In addition to display as above, lists will be displayed at the following additional points:

- JERUSALEM**  
34 Rehov Yafu, Municipal Information Bureau  
212 Rehov Yafu, Beit Elah, Department of Water Supply, Municipal Building, Rehov St. Dimrits.
- ASHDOD**  
Municipality branches, Information offices in commercial centres Alef and Dalet, Matnas Lavron School, Vav Quarter.
- ASHKELON**  
Social Welfare Office (hut 413) Shechunat Shimon, Information Bureau, Afridar Centre.
- BEERSHERA**  
Office for receiving applications from the public, Rehov Herzl; Shechuna Dalet, Matnas.
- BNEI BRAK**  
Rehov Hashomer, Fire Brigade Station.  
Rehov Uziel, Etzion School; Shikun Bar'alei Melechi Centre.
- BAT YAM**  
Control Unit, 5a Rehov Weizmann, Harehviya School, Ramat Yassa, 7 Rehov Rahav.
- GIVATAYIM**  
10 Rehov Menorah, Post Office Agency.
- HERZLIYA**  
Municipality Branch Offices, Rehov Harosdot and 14 Rehov Ha'avoda.
- HADERA**  
Shikun Eliezer, Kaplan School, Givat Olga, Or Lafat School.
- HAIFA**  
29 Rehov Trumpeldor, Neve Sha'an Council offices, Kiryat Haim, Municipality offices, 27 Abi Eliat Rd.  
Har Hacarmel, Council offices, Moriah Cinema building.
- TIBERIAS**  
Upper Tiberias, Shikun Dalet, Amidar Office.
- MA'ALOT TARSHIHA**  
Ma'lot Local Council Offices, Kindergarten, Beit Moyn Daud, Tarshiha.
- NETANYA**  
Shikun Dora, Sinai School; Shikun Dvir La'olah, School.

#### GROUP OF LOCALITIES "B" (without municipal status)

**Display hours:** Lists will be displayed between 4 and 7 p.m.

- AFULA**  
Upper Afula, Alumot State School.
- ACRE**  
North Acre, Bialik School, Shechunat, Rambam School.
- PETAH TIKVA**  
Ma'abarot Amishav School, Yad Lebanim.
- SAFAD**  
Cultural Centre, Shikun C'nana.
- KIRYAT GAT**  
Kupat Holim Office, Sderot Gat.
- RISHON LEZION**  
Municipal offices, Ramat Eliahu, Municipal offices, Aliya St., Shikun Mizrah.
- REHOVOT**  
Kfar Zarnuga State School, Shaarim State Religious School.
- RAMLE**  
Shechunat Giora, Sharett State School.
- RAMAT GAN**  
Central Library, 16 Hibat Zion, Rehov Hadar, cor. Hatikva; Hagiva State School; Social Services Dept., 2 Rehov Ezeel.
- TEL AVIV-YAFO**  
Area administration offices: 19 Brodetsky; 73 Kehilat Varsha, Hader Yosef; 46 Olai Hagardom, Ramat Hahayal; 20 Derech Hashalom, Bitzaron Quarter; 138 Derech Shimon, Shagrir Quarter; 3 Nahal Habesor, Jaffa.
- In all settlements in the district of, or administered by AREA COUNCILS lists will be displayed at the local committee offices, or at the secretariat in each settlement.

- Juamir - the house of Mufti Muhammad Awad.
- Giriz - the house of Ali Almuhammad.
- Dahi - at the school.
- Vradon - state school.
- Zebidat (1) - at the school.
- Zebidat (2) - the house of Salah Hassan Tlal.
- Zalafa - state school.
- Hashmona'im - the secretariat.
- Hu'aled - the house of Ahmad He'aled.
- Hujarat Dahra - at the school.
- Halaf - house of Khama Dab Wehsh.
- Tube - at the school.
- Khabul, Kfar Misr - at the school.
- Kfar Hameessubim - Ramat Gan Municipal building, centre of village.
- Wadi Hamam - at the house of Atiq Gwam.
- Wadi Hamam - the house of Atiya Gvach.
- Ben-Gurion Airport - Lod municipal offices.
- Musmus, Ma'awiye Ashrifa - at the school.
- Mazarbi - house of Salem Dib el Hasin.
- Mahane Yisrael - Modi'in Regional Council offices.
- Mashayeh Saadia - at the house of Shehada Saadia.
- Nayin - at the school.
- Nagidat - the house of Muhammad Issa el Haid.
- Silem, Sulam - at the school.
- Su'ad Chamana - at the house of Abdallah Nikula.
- Su'ad Shveika - house of Haled Su'ad.
- Sa'ida (Um el Ganam) - the house of Salah Musa Sa'ida.
- Selma - Acre population registration office.
- Smanla - at the house of Shitwi Smanla.
- Uzr, Avn el-Assad, Ilut Ilbun - at the school.
- Avanot - the Agricultural High School.
- Ara - post office.
- Etz Ephraim - at the secretariat.
- Achbara - at the house of Haid Halil.
- Arab Tabun - at Basmat Tabun.
- Rumana, Ras Ali - at the school.

For the Beduin in the Beersheba district - the retail supply stores at the tribal encampments.

Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz  
Minister of the Interior  
May 19, 1986.



## THE COMPLETE COMPUTER LIBRARY FOR TODAY'S BUSINESSMAN

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# ECONOMIC NEWS

## MARKET PLACE

### Summer in the city

As any hotel owner from Dublin to Dubai will tell you, travel to Europe and the Middle East is down. Now, the U.S. Travel Data Centre, a Washington DC-based non-profit organization, has the figures to back this up.

The group says 1.8 million Americans have altered their travel plans, mainly because they fear terrorism—that's equal to about 20 per cent of the total. Of those, about 1.4 million cancelled plans to travel abroad altogether, while the remainder have altered their destinations, the travel centre reported. Most of those cancelling will vacation in the U.S., although a large number—perhaps six million all told—will visit Canada and Mexico. Only 2.3 million Americans will travel overseas, compared with three million in the summer of 1985.

Ironically, cities have surpassed beaches as the No. 1 destination for domestic American tourists, the centre reported. One wonders how many Hawaiian-print-shirt-clad Americans think it safer to spend two weeks in New York City than, say, Paris.

In Israel, tourism from overseas dropped by 80,000 between January and April compared with the same time last year, according to Israel Television. "The American population has become hysterical with fear," Tourism Minister Avraham Shariq declared on television last week.

The U.S. Travel Data Centre says, however, that the fear is not just of terrorism, but of high prices as well. The declining value of the U.S. dollar against most foreign currencies has made overseas vacations less of a bargain for Americans than in the recent past.

Interestingly, Canada and Mexico not only offer a haven against terrorism—who, after all, have not yet taken to hijacking trains and passenger cars, the two most popular ways of reaching those countries from the States—but the dollar holds its value better there.

A dollar will buy 2 per cent more in Canada this year than last and has doubled in value against the Mexican peso. By comparison, it has fallen by more than a quarter in West Germany and France.

Great Britain and Italy have dramatically increased arms sales to Third World countries in 1985, while the Soviet Union and France posted significant declines, a Congressional study has found.

The study, released last week by the Library of Congress's Congressional Research Service, also reported a decline in U.S. weapons sales to the Third World, from \$7.1 billion in 1984 to \$5.3 billion in 1985. It said the total value of all third world arms agreements, \$29.9 billion, was the lowest since 1979.

The report, which was based on unclassified data, said Britain increased its arms sales from \$359 million in 1984 to \$6.5 billion in 1985, largely because of a multi-million dollar aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia. This gives Britain 21.8 per cent of the Third World market, compared with 1.6 per cent in 1984.

While the Soviet Union remained the largest merchant, with \$9.1 billion in sales, its sales declined significantly from \$12.8 billion in 1984. The report said.

Similarly, France's sales fell from \$7.8 billion in 1984 to \$1.4 billion last year, its sales declined significantly from \$12.8 billion in 1984. The report said.

The report said the Near East and South Asia buys the most arms in the Third World. (Reuters.)

## MIZRAHI BANK

(Continued from Page One)

that Meir found personally and fundamentally unfair, as was the lack of any forum in which to appeal the recommendations.

"I accept that I must resign from any position...but I do not accept the 'communication' the commission has imposed on me," he noted.

The Mizrahi board for its part regretted the circumstances that had moved the general manager to take the difficult decision to resign from his post. Beyond that, the board noted only that it would study Meir's notification and weigh the necessary steps stemming from it. The discussion and decision were postponed to the next board meeting, which may not take place for two weeks, according to bank sources.

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<b>PRICES</b>	
Consumer Price Index (Apr.) (Average 1985=100)	143.4 pts
Monthly inflation rate (Apr.)	3.3%
April 1985 inflation rate	19.4%
Quarterly inflation rate (Feb.-Apr.) (In annual terms)	29.2%
Quarterly rate Feb.-Apr. 1985	431.8%
Year ending April	87.8%
Year ending April 1985	407.3%
Price index of inputs in residential building (Oct. 1983=100) (Apr.)	1819.9 pts
Change over month	1.8%
Wholesale price index (Apr.) (Average 1977=100/100)	2027.2 pts
Change over April	1.7%

<b>DEVALUATION</b>	
Exchange rate NIS/U.S. dollar (May 15)	NIS 1.4818
Exchange rate NIS/U.S. dollar (May 15, 1985)	IS 980.23
Devaluation since beginning of month	0.32%
Since Dec. 31, 1985	-1.18%
In year to May 15, 1986	51.2%
Basket of currencies (May 15)	-0.15%
(devaluation since beginning of month)	4.81%
Since Dec. 31, 1985	79.5%
In year ending May 15, 1986	

<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	
Unemployed persons (Jan.-March) (Seasonally adjusted)	100,000
Unemployment in Jan.-March quarter	7.2%
Unemployment in Oct.-Dec. quarter	6.6%

<b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE</b>	
Monetary injection (+) or absorption (-) April	-NIS 352m.
Monthly average for last three months	-NIS 216m.
Since beginning of fiscal year (in dollar terms)	-\$235m.

<b>CREDIT AND FINANCE</b>	
Estimated average cost of credit (in annual terms, adjusted for inflation)	20%

<b>FOREIGN TRADE AND FINANCE</b>	
Trade deficit (since beginning of year)	\$456m.
Trade deficit Jan.-Apr. 1986	\$581m.
Foreign currency reserves (as of April 30)	\$3,055b.
Foreign currency reserves (as of April 30, 1985)	\$2,066b.

### Cost of local letter goes up 50%

The price of mailing a letter inside Israel went up by nearly 50 per cent yesterday, but the price of sending a letter to the U.S. fell.

A domestic letter now costs 20 agorot, up from 14 agorot, a package

sent locally and weighing three kilograms or less went up to NIS 3.30 from NIS 2.20, a domestic telegram of up to 10 words to NIS 3 from NIS 2.20 and a registered domestic letter to NIS 1 from 81 agorot.

The price of a stamp for an airmail letter to the U.S., weighing up to 10 grams, was cut to 50 agorot from 52 agorot, although an airmail letter to Europe costs the same 40 agorot as before. An aerogramme to anywhere abroad was boosted to 35 agorot from 34 agorot. A telegram of up to seven words to Europe now costs NIS 6.30, up from NIS 5.67 and to the U.S. NIS 8.54, up from NIS 7.56.

## ALIYA

(Continued from Page One)

plan Jews. During January-April this year, 656 came from Latin America, 558 from Western Europe, 521 from North America, 385 from Eastern Europe, 193 from South Africa, and 314 from other places. Tsur noted that in all of 1985 only 250 immigrants had come from South Africa.

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported in December that 230,000 Israelis were living abroad.

Tsur told his news conference that he "fully justified" the State Comptroller's assessment, made public last week, that the country's absorption network had not been geared to receive the thousands of Ethiopian Jews who arrived in Operation Moses. "That," he said, "was precisely the situation I found" when he became absorption minister in September 1984.

Concerning his involvement in promoting aliya, which is the purview of the Jewish Agency Aliya Department under the government, Jewish Agency Covenant, Tsur said: "There is no reason that the state should be involved in this area. He implied a number of times that the Aliya Department was not doing its job properly.

He said he would propose to the Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem next month the establishment of a supreme council on aliya and absorption. The basis would be exclusive Jewish Agency responsibility for potential olim abroad, and exclusive Absorption Ministry responsibility for the moment the newcomers landed in Israel.

That—Abraham told his news conference later—was exactly the current situation, except when newcomers went to absorption centres. "In that case," Abraham explained, "We give them a roof over their heads and a monthly subsistence allowance."

Tsur said that the conditions did not exist for proper coordination with the Jewish Agency. Abraham, in turn, said that "there cannot be a partnership when one side always wants to have its own way. In general, I suggest that the absorption minister stick to absorption. We now have 3,000-4,000 newcomers families here without any immediate prospects of permanent housing for them. But if Tsur wants to change the Covenant, I am ready to discuss that—including the abolition of the Absorption Ministry, which after all serves as no more than a go-between."

One bright note for some olim at yesterday's news conference was Tsur's announcement that a special committee was reconsidering cases of newcomers who did not qualify for the increased governmental housing assistance announced last week because they had signed contracts before May 1.

Shamir made a point of praising Alignment MKs Abba Eban and Ora Namer, who coordinated their recent meetings in Washington with the Israel Embassy.

## STOP INFLATION

(Continued from Page One)

Egged to become more efficient. But public transport is subsidized the world over, so even here the subsidy is not expected to drop below 30 per cent.

In general, one can say that reducing subsidies will bring a sharp drop in unprofitable investments throughout the economy, from slaughterhouses that now stand unused to chicken farms, water plants and even buses.

A drop in demand will also indirectly bring a delay in the need for new electric plants. And reducing unprofitable investment will improve the balance of payments, a major concern in Israel.

As for the private car, socialists should not be concerned. The government is still milking car owners for more taxes than anyone else, with a 200 per cent purchase tax, an annual levy during the past two years, and a 120 per cent tax on petrol.

The price of fuel had to go down when other prices went up. It was the only way to compensate industrialists for the higher salaries that workers have been and will be getting, and for the resulting erosion of export profits.

It was also a way to prevent a sharp rise in the price index, which could have brought premature salary hikes and possibly even restarted the vicious circle of pay raises, devaluation, inflation and so on.

As a result, demand for chicken rose unnaturally, and more chicken was produced than the Agriculture Ministry had planned. At the same time, the government protected local production by imposing heavy levies on competing imports—that is, frozen beef.

The protection from competition and the inefficiency that resulted were so great that in 1984 it cost more foreign currency to import the raw materials for a kilo of poultry meat than to import a kilo of frozen beef.

In other words, subsidies resulted in higher prices for all meat, beef and chicken, as well as government overspending and a negative balance of payments.

There is no lack of examples to illustrate the destructive effects of subsidies. When bread was heavily subsidized it was used to feed animals. Water subsidies encouraged expanded production of unprofitable

crops such as cotton. This not only helped the economy as a whole and the balance of payments in particular, but eventually also the farmers themselves who had relied on cheap water.

In addition, subsidies meant to help Israelis sometimes end up helping residents of other countries because the products are exported. This is what happened with cotton.

Today, milk is subsidized by 12 per cent, frozen chicken by 18 per cent and eggs by 25 per cent. These are the lowest subsidy rates since 1979. But even these subsidies are less a subsidy to the consumer than a tax meant to subsidize the farmer. Producing a kilo of poultry in Israel costs 155 cents, more than double the 68 cents it costs in the U.S. The situation is similar in other branches of agriculture.

Essentially, subsidies are a way of propping up the inefficiency of the protected Israeli farmer. The government provides a subsidy, but so does the consumer—who could be buying imported beef at a price lower than the "subsidized" price.

The consumer would be better off without the official subsidies. The market price would weed out inefficient producers. The economy would benefit from local production as well as imports, at a cheaper price to the consumer and without government budgets that tax the citizen.

This, though, is a purely hypothetical proposition in Israel, where hundreds of farms and settlements were established for strategic rather than agricultural reasons. The price has been paid for years, both by the government and man in the street, and the economy has been less efficient as a result.

All of the price increases, including the rise in the price of postal services, appeared in the state budget. They were meant to cut the government's subsidy expenses, as part of the plan to trim the overall budget.

The budget, which included these cuts, was approved by the cabinet and the Knesset, and the policy has been implemented. Unlike the situation during the Likud's rule, all the economic policy goals of the government since July 1985 have been implemented, despite a few detours along the way. This is why postal rates, subsidized for so many years, have also been increased.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

200 Israeli firms are registered and operate in the West Bank.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

### MARKET STATISTICS

<b>Indices:</b>			
General Share Index	118.48	+1.10%	
Non-Bank Index	106.25	+2.13%	
Insurance	171.51	+1.91%	
Commerce, Services	160.81	+2.57%	
Real Estate	173.28	+1.40%	
Textiles	120.76	+1.77%	
Metals	160.44	+2.29%	
Electronics	111.41	+0.89%	
Chemicals	127.45	+1.85%	
Industrial Invest.	117.82	+1.16%	
Investment Cos.	137.36	+4.88%	
General Bond Index	106.85	+0.29%	
Index-linked Bonds	107.83	+0.38%	
Fully-linked	108.02	+0.49%	
Partially-linked	108.30	+0.53%	
Dollar-linked Bonds	98.28	-0.16%	
Short-term 0-2 yrs	106.88	+0.29%	
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.34	+0.23%	
Long-term 5+ yrs	105.08	+0.30%	

### SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>			
Mair Extra	4549	137	+11.0
Super 2	4950	2043	+3.1
Delcor	5400	1732	+3.3
Lightwave	10150	155	+1.5
Cold Storage	2250	b.o.t	+3.0
Dan Hotels	4000	207	+8.1
Yarden Hotel	8150	338	+4.7
Hilton	11950	7	-0.3
Team 1	1890	1073	+5.8

<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>			
Azorim	849	26178	+1.9
Eilon	978	5904	-1.6
Africa Jar. 0.1	35350	114	-
Denkner	4790	1910	+7.6
Prop. & Bldg.	2900	2908	+2.1
Bayeside 0.1	49900	117	-
LDZ	8025	855	+5.8
Ressor r	5830	293	-
Mehadrin	1123	3926	+1.8

<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	80750	670	+1.1
Union 0.1	80400	238	-
Discount	103900	85	+0.1
Mizrahi	34900	850	+0.8
Hapoalim r	54900	1068	-
General A	141750	26	-
Leumi 0.1	34945	1638	+1.0
Fin. Trade	47200	-	-

<b>Mortgage Banks</b>			
Leumi mort. r	5407	903	+6.9
Dev. Mort.	1505	2298	+6.7
Mizrahi	2200	1186	+2.3
Telehot r	13200	201	-
Merav r	4401	619	-

<b>Financial Institutions</b>			
Agri. C	58000	52	+8.9
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading	-	-
Clal Leasing 0.1	8560	170	+2.1

<b>Insurance</b>			
Ararat 0.1 r	998	835	-
Hahemod	570	52763	+1.8
Phoenix 0.1	1560	881	+6.1
Hahemod	6820	57	+3.0
Monorah	7852	45	-6.5
Sahar r	4750	295	+1.1
Zion Hold. 1	17000	46	-

## Surplus in potatoes, onions reported

**By YITZHAK OKED**  
TEL AVIV. — The unseasonably rainy spring weather plus bumper crops have created surpluses in two staple vegetables, onions and potatoes.

Menashe Blueweiss, acting general manager of the Vegetable Production and Marketing Board, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the board was now destroying about 500 tons of surplus Arava onions, about one-tenth of the total crop. They are meanwhile trying to save large quantities of onions that were damped off by the recent rains. Blueweiss said, adding that if these onions were

dried out they would be exported. Out of a total spring potato crop of about 40,000 tons there is a surplus of about 3,000 tons.

He promised that despite the destruction of part of the harvests there will be a steady supply of both onions and potatoes all summer long. Tomatoes should be readily available all summer, as well, he said. "We just signed an agreement with the processing plants for industrial tomatoes this summer," he explained. "If a shortage of tomatoes develops we can always send some of the industrial tomatoes to the consumer market."

## ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS May 16, 1986

**SHEKEL INTEREST RATES**  
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	16.5	8-15.25%	8-14%	9-14%
HAPOLIM	15.3	10-12%	11-12%	12-12.5%
DISCOUNT	9.4	7-13%	7-13%	9-14%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	12.3	6-12%	7-13%	6-15%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.  
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

## PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of May 14)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	8.250	8.275	8.375
STG	8.375	8.375	8.375
DMK	3.625	3.500	3.500
YEN	3.000	3.000	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change

## SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
	Buy	Sell	Buy
U.S. Dollar	1.4584	1.4836	1.44
U.K. Sterling	2.2347	2.2625	2.19
Deutch Mark	0.6629	0.6712	0.65
French Franc	0.2078	0.2104	0.20
Swiss Franc	0.5685	0.5698	0.58
Dutch Florin	0.7984	0.8063	0.78
Swedish Krona	0.2055	0.2091	0.20
Norweg. Krone	0.1941	0.1965	0.19
Danish Krone	0.1789	0.1811	0.18
Finnish Mark	0.2885	0.2903	0.28
Canada Dollar	1.0657	1.0790	1.05
Aust. Dollar	1.0551	1.0682	0.98
S. Africa Rand	0.8777	0.8882	0.47
Belgian Franc	0.3246	0.3286	0.33
Austrian Sch.	0.9427	0.9544	0.93
Italian Lire	0.9671	0.9791	0.95
Japanese Yen	0.8870	0.8981	0.87
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4.15
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.75

## SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

## EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

### PRECIOUS METALS

<b>GOLD:</b>	LONDON A.M. FIX	342.75	P.M. FIX	343.00
	PARIS NOON FIX	342.15	ZURICH P.M.	343.05
<b>SILVER:</b>	LONDON FIX	506.15		
<b>PLATINUM:</b>	LONDON P.M.	417.75		
<b>PALLADIUM:</b>	LONDON P.M.	108.75		

### FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.2120/35	91/85	123/120	272/262
POLAND ZLOTY	1.5345/55	67/85	123/121	219/214
SWISS FRANC	0.5685/10	80/75	118/113	245/235
JAPANESE YEN	165.53/63	58/56	88/86	183/179
FRENCH FRANC	1617.50/50	80/110	120/140	220/260
ITALIAN LIRA	2.4833/43	42/39	74/68	165/157
DUTCH GILDER	45.150/210	5.57/5	9/11	11/16
BELGIAN FRANC	8.1900/00	25/75	50/100	125/252



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Assad in trouble

THE FACT, Syria's president has now told *The Washington Post*, is that he does not want a confrontation with the U.S., does not allow terrorist actions from Syrian territory, and does not support strikes against civilian aircraft. "We condemn the hijacking or exploding of civilian aircraft," said Hafez Assad. "Such acts are cowardly."

So, of course, they are. But some people with longer memories than President Assad evidently expects will easily recall the hospitality extended in late August 1969 to the TWA Boeing hijacked to Damascus, and the continued illegal incarceration by the Syrian authorities of two Israeli passengers on board until they could be traded, some two months later, for several score Syrian and Egyptian war prisoners. That incident was not exceptional but typical of Syria's complicity in what it has all along viewed as the just cause of Arab liberation from Israel's yoke.

True, unlike Libya, Syria has always, but especially under Hafez Assad, taken care to cover up, whenever possible, the tracks leading from official Damascus to the terrorist lairs. But this has not been easy, and President Assad is now reduced to claiming that Abu Nidal, the arch murderer, is only doing "cultural and political work among the Palestinians" from his office in the Syrian capital.

Nevertheless, it is significant that the Syrian ruler should be so anxious to assure the Americans that, while he will not be intimidated by their "threats" of retaliation - for his complicity in terrorism, when proven - he is ready to court their favour, even by continuing the search for the release of the Western hostages in Lebanon. The olive branch extended through the *Washington Post* interview appears to be only one in a series. Last Friday the Syrian first vice president, Abdul Halim Khaddam, assured an Arab-language newspaper in Paris that his government had nothing but scorn for terrorism.

"We have always condemned hijackings, kidnappings and killings of citizens, but at the same time we have supported the freedom struggle in every occupied territory," he said.

Interestingly, President Assad chose to omit the reservation about occupied territory. It would not have gone well with the effort to inspire Americans with renewed trust in his vaunted prudence and reasonableness as a Syrian leader out not to escalate but to reduce tensions on the border with Israel which, he noted, were already being lessened - and who could never have approved so dastardly an act as the planned bombing of the El Al airliner due to take off from Heathrow.

But this raises a grave problem. Syria-watchers are agreed that any such act would indeed ordinarily have required the president's personal assent. Since there is virtually no doubt of the direct involvement of Syrian intelligence in the Heathrow plot, the almost inevitable conclusion from his own protestations of innocence is that the Syrian president is no longer fully a master in his own house.

This is unwelcome although not entirely surprising news. With a treasury desperately strapped for foreign currency; with an army, lately increased by one third, eating up his state revenue; and with a small but increasingly confident domestic underground apparently made up of Moslem Brothers and Lebanese Christians threatening his roads, the ailing and overworked Hafez Assad may be hearing the first rumbles of a deadly war of succession within the minority Alawite group which he heads.

A Hafez Assad pushed against the ropes and only nominally presiding over a fractured Syria could be far more dangerous than the firm and resolute, and coldly calculating, ruler he has been so long. While the assurances given by Premier Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday, that a war with Syria is not on the cards, need not be questioned, the danger is there, not because Hafez Assad necessarily wants war but because he may not be able to prevent it.

## TENSION EASES

(Continued from Page One)

been working for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon.

His efforts to free the Westerners had been halted after the American bombing of Libya, he said.

Assad also said the negotiations had been halted because of American accusations of Syrian involvement with terrorists. Assad took strong exception to statements by U.S. officials who said Syria appeared to have supported terrorism.

Speaking of the Abu Nidal group, he said, "Abu Nidal is not in Syria...he does not operate anything in Syria," adding that no terrorist actions would be allowed from Syria.

He said, "There is an office doing cultural and political work among the Palestinians but those in Syria have nothing to do with terrorist acts."

In his interview, Peres said he did not take Assad's comments on terrorism seriously.

"I read a little bit with a smile the remark of President Assad that Abu Nidal will continue with his cultural and political activities. I must say I didn't read any book of philosophy that was published by the Abu Nidal organization. But we can see a lot of murderous and violent actions that he took," Peres said.

"The president of Syria must explain: Does he or does he not permit

those groups of terror to act from Syria itself?"

Uri Lubrani, the government coordinator for Israeli-Lebanese affairs last night told the Scientific Academic Club of Haifa University that Syria was stuck in Lebanon "and is not about to get out." He believed it was in Israel's interest that "Syria sink in the Lebanese abyss, which will leave it less room free for Israel."

OC Northern Command Uri Orr said in Safad that if the El Al plane which terrorists planned to sabotage in London last month had indeed exploded, "the security situation in the north would look different now."

"Syria does not want peace with us, but there won't be war tomorrow," Orr stressed, adding that the answer to terror in the north was to bolster northern settlements.

Meanwhile, leaders of northern settlements, who held an emergency meeting in Metulla yesterday, warned that the region had been dangerously neglected, particularly by the Health and Education Ministries.

The local council heads, said that transfer of the injured from recent Katyusha attacks had been delayed for hours for lack of personnel and equipment. They demanded a meeting with Peres before the end of the week, and said that if there was no change by then, the border settlements would take protest action.

## CHILDBIRTH

(Continued from Page One)

Her husband, Marvin, told *The Jerusalem Post* that a woman who had given birth at Assuta (a private hospital) several months before his wife had died "under similar circumstances."

Although Stenge is religious, he permitted a post mortem, which, he says, found that the infection had developed within 48 hours of her death. The baby was perfectly healthy.

Assuta director Dr. Binyamin Frischman, who is also a gynecologist, strongly denied the allegations of criminal negligence, adding that such occurrences were "very rare and take place in every hospital. There are certain cases when even modern medicine can't prevent tragedy."

The death of Lily Stenge was "not preventable," he said. He added that it was "impossible" for one woman to have been infected by

hospital staff without other new mothers cared for by the same staff having contracted the same infection. "We assume that she came into the hospital with it."

Women are not routinely checked for staphylococcus infections before giving birth in the hospital.

Last week, the Health Ministry's director of hospital services, Dr. Moshe Mashiah, warned hospitals that there had been "too many" cases of medical personnel not wearing surgical masks in operating theatres and delivery rooms. But Mashiah said there had been no such complaints about Assuta.

Marvin Stenge says he was present at the birth and was not told to wear a surgical mask. He doesn't remember if all the hospital staff wore masks.

Mashiah said that there were 100,000 births in Israel every year, and only "two or three" cases of death from septicemia among new mothers.

# Under fire for performing well

YOSEF GOELL

ONE OF the ironies of our political system is that three of the extremely few institutions that have consistently performed more than well - the attorney-general, the state comptroller and official commissions of inquiry - have recently come in for massive attacks from representatives of those institutions that are becoming more and more of a shambles.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is slated to become prime minister if and when the rotation between him and Shimon Peres takes place in another five months, took advantage of a pre-Independence Day interview to declare his opposition to the broad, independent powers granted to the attorney-general. Outgoing Attorney-General Prof. Yitzhak Zamir, for his part, has availed himself of several opportunities to warn against contingency plans for just such a shearing of the attorney-general's powers that politicians have prepared for unveiling at an opportune moment.

Zamir tendered his resignation more than three months ago but the leaders of the two major government parties have so far failed to agree on a suitable replacement. The animus against him on the political right is so strong that it may well be that Shamir's statement indicates an intention to drag out the attempt to replace Zamir until after the rotation. At that time, a Prime Minister Shamir and a Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i will be the major determinants of the identity of the next attorney-general and the scope and powers of his office.

The attorney-general performs two main functions: he is the legal adviser to the government; and he is the head of the state prosecution. In the former role, he has been primarily responsible for telling the government and its ministers what they cannot do because the law, as he understands it, forbids it. In this role, his power derives to a large extent from the fact that he is charged with representing the government and its constituent agencies and ministers in all applications to the High Court of Justice for writs against government acts of omission or of commission.

In his second role, he is responsible for initiating prosecutions on criminal charges or of ordering criminal files to be closed, for lack of evidence or public interest. These two roles make the attorney-general's office a very powerful one, indeed.

IT IS ironic that the attorney-general attained his greatest prominence under the premiership of the Likud's Menachem Begin. Begin even in-

volved the quasi-judicial figure of his attorney-general, Aharon Barak, in the clearly political function of participating, in a crucial role, in the Camp David negotiations on the peace agreement with Egypt. Many put this down to Mr. Begin's extremely legalistic bent.

Be that as it may, Attorney-General Zamir has been on a collision course with the Likud and its religious party allies since the beginning of this decade. Recent milestones along this collision course were: the issuing of the Karp Report, under his aegis, on the breakdown of the rule of law in the occupied territories; recommendations against the tabling of a special bill to pardon convicted members of the Jewish terrorist underground; ruling against the prosecution of prominent members of left-wing parties who met with Yasser Arafat and other leaders of the PLO; and his determined opposition to the distribution of funds to religious institutions on the basis of secret political agreements and without benefit of objective criteria.

Recent attorneys-general have also rubbed the entire political establishment the wrong way by insisting on prosecuting corrupt politicians. The cases of the Likud's Shmuel Rechtman and of Tami's (formerly the NRP's) Aharon Abuhatzeira come to mind.

It is interesting to note in this connection that by the 1970s, the Labour Party was sufficiently embarrassed not to protest openly against investigations pushed by the then attorneys-general against leading governmental and political figures like Michael Tsur, Asher Yadin and the late Avraham Ofer. In the latter case, however, there was quite a bit of unofficial muttering in Labour that the attorney-general had driven Ofer to suicide.

In this connection, Yitzhak Rabin stood out as an exception by resigning as prime minister in 1977 when the attorney-general insisted on prosecuting his wife Lea, for what would today be considered a technical infringement of the foreign currency regulations. In this regard, the Likud's stance, with the notable exception of Menachem Begin, constitutes a return to the worst days of the Mapai of the 1950s and 60s.

IN A protracted period of bad government on the part of both major parties (the difference is one of degree not of kind) not to mention the total disregard of the importance of

good government and the rule of law by the religious parties, Israel has been blessed with many honest and capable attorneys-general. It is the political independence built into this position that has attracted such men. The danger of reducing that degree of independence is that the level of people willing to serve in a truncated office will be much lower than has been the case in Israel's first 38 years.

There is also good reason to believe that a successful attack on the political independence and broad scope of the attorney-general's office will prove to be the thin edge of a campaign against the powers of the High Court of Justice. For it is largely the High Court's rulings, and the attorney-general's sensitivity to the precedents it has established, that have been such an anathema to the nationalist right, the religious fundamentalists and to those politicians in favour of untrammelled corruption, in general.

IF ONE can understand the source of the attacks on the attorney-general, whose power breeds opposition and resentment, the attacks on the state comptroller are curious. For the comptroller has all the power of a highly polished mirror held up to reflect and for all to see, the foibles, stupidities and illegalities of the administrative establishment. That and no more. And yet, the annual embarrassment entailed in the comptroller's report, seems to have been too much for many administrators and politicians to bear.

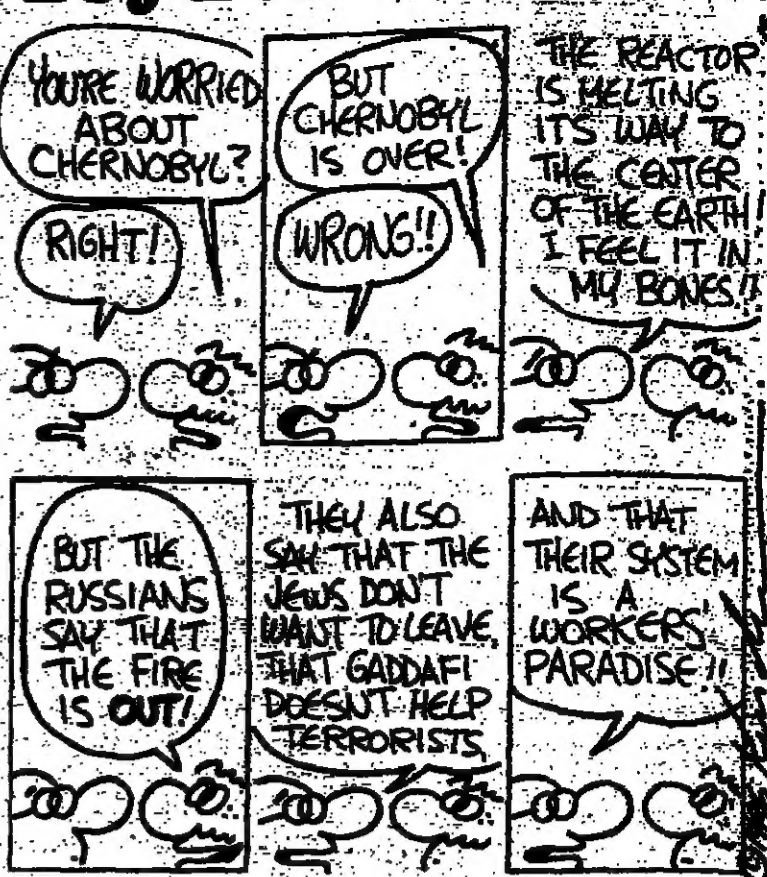
The recent criticism has been voiced in the context of the need to elect a new comptroller now that Mr. Tunik's five-year term is nearing its end and he has declared his determination not to stand again.

There are others who are demanding that the comptroller's powers be increased. But that is missing the point. The problem with the bottom-line ineffectiveness of the entire supervisory process symbolized by the state comptroller is not so much with the comptroller himself, as with the failure of the Knesset to act on his findings to compel the executive to mend its ways.

This is a problem that concerns the basics of our political system. It has to do with the long-simmering relationship between the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, and which, in reality, is its rubber stamp lackey. It is a problem that plagues most parliamentary systems, but it would seem, Israel's more than most.

THERE IS reason to believe that the scathing criticism that was levelled at

## Dry Bones



the Bejski Commission of Inquiry on the bank shares scandal was engineered by the banks themselves. But there were also critics, as was the case with the Agranat Commission on the failures surrounding the Yom Kippur War, who protested the "unfairness" of saddling administrators and generals with responsibilities for failures, while their political overlords were let off scot-free.

There is something to that line of criticism. It is to be regretted that the Bejski Commission did not follow in the footsteps of the Kahan Commission which recommended that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon be dismissed. One member of the Bejski Commission wanted to implicate the former chairman of the Bank of Israel's Advisory Committee, Agadat Yisrael MK Avraham Shapira, in responsibility for the arrangement resulting from the bank shares crash, but the rest of the commission did not have the courage to pursue that track.

It is admittedly a tricky question whether such commissions should become even more deeply involved in what is basically the political process. We are a democracy, and one can argue somewhat cynically that panels of distinguished experts should not impinge on our right to be misgoverned by the poor choices that we insist on making in our national elections.

But by and large, the institution of commissions of inquiry has proved its worth. Perhaps there is even room to think of having the decision to appoint such panels transferred from a politician - the prime minister - to the president.

Meanwhile, however, it is important to focus on repulsing the attacks that have been mounted on these three bodies, that have proven to be such "heavenly exceptions to the general rule that Israel is badly governed."

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

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## READERS' LETTERS

### THE STATUS QUO

To the Editor of the *Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - Shevah Weiss (April 29) is one of many who decries supposed religious gains at the expense of the secular majority. It is widely assumed that the religious parties, led by Aguda and Shas, are exploiting their political power to whittle away at the "status quo" and force an unwanted life style on the majority. Weiss demands that Labour say "enough" even if the political cost be great.

The religious parties are neither as powerful nor as aggressive as they are usually depicted. Rabbi Peretz's opposition to summer time split the religious camp. Some of the gains recounted by Weiss, such as kashrut in the army, are not always what they are cracked up to be. The spread of cinema shows on Friday night, the inter-city bus service which starts up well ahead of the end of the Sabbath, city-operated activities which are not exactly in line with the *Shulchan Arukh*: one could multiply other examples of how the non-religious sector has eroded the status quo. Much of the *haredi* terror in Jerusalem is actually aimed at preserving the existing situation.

Not that the status quo agreements ever made much sense. It is hard to explain to an outsider why cabarets are all right on the Sabbath and movies are not, or why buses run in some cities and in others they don't. The time has come, therefore, to find a better way for a *modus vivendi*.

It should remain axiomatic that, for religious as well as economic reasons, so as not to close off employment opportunities to religious Jews, work permits for Sabbath and holidays be given sparingly, and that no governmental body violate the Sabbath except to provide essential services (the definition of which should be done in consultation with rabbinic authority). Everything else should be negotiable, and the religious sector should not see its mission as forcing Sabbath observance on those who have other ideas.

A recent example is the controversy over the Haifa cable-car. As long as the city does not operate it, I

### MODERN ARCHITECT

To the Editor of the *Jerusalem Post*: Sir, - "Curve conscious" today, anxiously angular yesterday ("Better homes" supplement - April 29) - what will ageing architect Zvi Hecker think of next? Yet his empty expressionism has already been proven to be financially and functionally futile, as well as sociologically saddening. I advise your reporter, Greer Fay Cashman, to rent a room at his Jerusalem jewel, Ramot Polin, and report back to us, really ready-for-the-truth readers.

HAIFA  
G.G. HEUMANN

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